

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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May 5th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 71, p.m. 73; Humidity...83, 90.

May 5th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 78, p.m., 78; Humidity...82, 78.

No. 8778

癸十二月三年子壬

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1912.

一拜禮 號六月五英港香

886, 7th Avenue
SINGAPORE OFFICE 10, CENTRAL

TELEGRAMS.

OLYMPIC'S SEAMEN.

DISCHARGED WITH WARNING.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 6, 7.5 a.m.
Received, 11.35 a.m.
The Magistrates have found the charges against the members of the Olympic crew (who refused to sail because of the alleged unsoundness of the collapsible boats) to be proved, but they considered it inexpedient to impose imprisonment or fines in view of the circumstances prior to the refusal to obey orders, and discharged the defendants, expressing the hope that they would return to duty.

THE RECIPROCITY LETTER.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S "DUPLICITY."

London, May 4, 4.5 a.m.
Received, 3.44 p.m.
President Taft's letter regarding Reciprocity with Canada was published during the course of a campaign in Massachusetts, and was the result of a reference to the matter by Mr. Roosevelt. The American papers had not paid much attention to it until the Canadian and British Conservative Press took it up, denouncing "the duplicity of Taft." American papers now comment upon the President's indiscretion. The "Montreal Gazette," the Conservative opponent of reciprocity, depreciates the attacks on Mr. Bryce in connection with Mr. Taft's letter, and says the Ambassador did his duty by aiding the Canadian delegates.

GERMAN POISONING AFFAIR.

CHEMISTS IMPRISONED.

London, May 4, 4.45 p.m.
Received, May 5, 2.58 a.m.
A message from Berlin states that a chemist named Schmach, who supplied poisoned schnapps in connection with the poisoning sensation early in the year, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Two others were sentenced to three years.

TELEGRAMS.

TITANIC DISASTER.

NO DISCRIMINATION IN RESCUING.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 4, 2.30 p.m.
Received 6 p.m.
A message from New York states that Senator Smith is making private enquiries in connection with the Titanic disaster, and is issuing daily statements of the results of his investigations. He says that an Irish steerage passenger, who avoided being thrown out of the boat because he was covered with a shawl, told him that steerage passengers had as much chance of being saved as the first-class passengers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

PROTECTION FOR COUNCILLORS.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Shanghai, May 1.

The President has telegraphed to the provincial authorities asking them to protect the members of the various councils from interference.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS STOPPED.

As Tang Shao-yi has refused to meet the requests of the financiers concerned in the issue of loans to China, regarding the control of the country's finances, all negotiations have been broken off.

MOVE TOWARDS RE-ORGANISATION.

The President has invited the councils in the different provinces to send delegates to Peking to confer as to the best way of reorganising the financial and military affairs of the Republic.

PATERNAL AFFECTION!

Sing Wan, a Manchurian, and an ex-Viceroy of Kansu, has secured the execution of his son for having shown Republican tendencies and for having discarded his queue.—"Shat Po."

ILI INVADED.

Shanghai, May 4.

The President has received news from Ili stating that the province has been invaded by Russian troops.

WONG'S CHAINS.

Hsu Him has put all the old chains and fetters of Wong Ching-wai, who was once imprisoned for having attempted the life of the Prince Regent, into a suitable case and has forwarded them to Nanking where they will be retained as a souvenir.

TANG'S ADVICE.

Peking, May 4.

Chan Kam-tao has arrived at Tientsin from Fengtien and Tang Shao-yi has strongly advised him to take up the office of head of the estimating department.—"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

TELEGRAMS.

MOROCCO.

UNEASINESS IN FRANCE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 4, 7.15 p.m.
Received, May 5, 11.28 a.m.
Much uneasiness is being felt in Paris at the situation in Morocco, and there are signs of unrest in all directions. The Sultan, upon whose influence France counted, is urgently desirous of quitting Fez and of going to Rabat. The prospects of an agreement with France and Spain are improving under stress of circumstances.

FRENCH LOSSES.

via Bombay, May 6, 12.5 a.m.
Received, 5.20 a.m.
A message from Casablanca states that the Moors have attacked a French reconnaissance at Elmaaziz.

The French lost seven killed, while seven are missing, including an officer. Thirty were wounded, seven dangerously.

"RITUAL MURDER."

JEWISH CUSTOM DENOUNCED.

London, May 4, 6.25 a.m.
Received, May 5, 6 a.m.

Four separate protests—Russian, French, German and British—have been signed by the most distinguished representatives of liberal principles, professors and leaders of thought in those countries. The protests are being simultaneously published against the revival of the charge of ritual murder, known as blood accusation against Judaism, as exemplified in the pending charge against a Jew named Bellis at Kieff, of the ritual murder of a Christian boy. The English protest is signed by all the archbishops and bishops, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Selborne, the Earl of Cromer, Viscount Munster, numerous Peers, a host of eminent authors, professors and others who are all non-Jewish.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

London, May 5, 2.45 a.m.

Received, 4.30 p.m.
Count Robillard Cosnac has been killed while flying at Arras.

TELEGRAMS.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

ITALY'S NEW MOVE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 4, 7.15 p.m.
Received, May 5, 11.28 a.m.
A message from Rome states that Admiral Viale occupied Rhodes during the morning unopposed. TO ISOLATE THE CAPITAL.
via Bombay, May 6, 12.5 a.m.
Received 5.20 a.m.
The Italians have landed a division of troops commanded by General Ameglio at Rhodes, meeting no opposition.

The Press of Rome is jubilant at this fresh display of Italy's ability in landing an expedition most speedily, and declares that the object of the occupation is to damage the prestige of the enemy, and is part of a plan to isolate Constantinople. They further state that the territory will be restored when the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Tripoli.

THE LANDING.

via Bombay, May 6, 7.5 p.m.
Received, 11.35 a.m.

The landing at Rhodes occupied three hours and was effected in calm weather. The Turkish garrison retired to the hills. The Porte has declared that the occupation absolutely un-affects the issue of the war.

THE CASUALTIES.

Reuter's Rome correspondent states that five Italians were wounded in the fighting at Rhodes during disembarkation. It is believed that the enemy's losses are heavy. Fifty were taken prisoners, including a squad of Turkish Regulars.

FURTHER DETAILS.

London, May 6, 7.45 a.m.
Received 2.5 p.m.

Italian despatches state that the debarkation of troops and war material in Kalithea Bay, eight miles south of the town of Rhodes, lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was not opposed.

The Italians immediately advanced towards the town and the Turks were repeatedly compelled to retire before the Italian rifle fire and bayonet charges. At 7 o'clock in the evening the advance stopped within half an hour's march of the town and an envoy was sent to the Governor to demand his surrender. The Governor replied that he had not the means of resisting, and was unable to control the garrison, which had retired to a plateau, on which the ships opened fire. Subsequently the Italian flag was hoisted over the town.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICO IN REVOLT.

REBELS PROCLAIM PRESIDENT.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 5, 2.45 a.m.
Received, 4.30 a.m.
A message from Washington says that advices to the Treasury department state that the Mexican Federal army has been defeated by rebels under General Orozco in a big battle at Torreón, El Paso. The rebels have proclaimed General Gomez as Provisional President of Mexico.

TASMANIAN ELECTIONS.

London, May 4, 5.35 a.m.

Received, 3.40 p.m.
The final figures of the Tasmanian elections are:—

Liberals 17
Labourites 13

A PICTURE DEAL.

London, May 4, 4.5 a.m.
Received 3.44 p.m.

Lord Feversham has sold Rembrandt's picture "The Dutch Merchant" to Mr. Frick, of New York, for £50,000 sterling.

OUT OF DANGER.

M. VEDRINES' CONDITION.

London, May 4, 4.5 a.m.
Received, 3.44 p.m.

M. Vedrines, the French aviator who fell from his machine while making a flight from Paris to Brussels and Madrid, is out of danger.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 4, 4.45 p.m.
Received, May 5, 2.58 a.m.

The match between Surrey and Northants at the Oval resulted in a draw.

TENNIS.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, May 5, 2.45 a.m.
Received, 4.30 p.m.

At Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, Covey won the world's tennis championship for a stake of \$500, defeating "Punch" (sets to 3).

TELEGRAMS.

NEW SHIPPING CAPITAL.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 4, 4.5 a.m.
The subscription list for the Royal Mail Company's issue closed yesterday morning.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, May 3.

Chan Kwang ming, as already reported, is staying in Hongkong and seldom goes out or calls on his friends. Some days ago a representative from the Canton Army left Canton for Hongkong to see him. They tried to persuade him to return to Canton and take up the post of the Commander-in-Chief of the Canton Army. Chan, in reply, said that he would accept the same on conditions that a guarantee would be given that Wu Han-man would permanently remain in Canton as Governor General. It is reported that Chan will shortly leave for Shanghai and thence he will proceed to Nanking and Peking via Hankow. After his visit to the Capital, he will go to Japan.

Statue to Sun.

The Pro-Republican Society, in conjunction with other societies and unions, have started a fund for the erection of a statue for Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a permanent memento of his success in overthrowing the Manchu Government and the establishment of a Republic.

Assassins' Memorial.

It is said that Man Shan Hkung temple will be converted into a memorial hall for revolutionary heroes. The tablets of Sang-choy, the assassin of Tartar-General Fu-chi, Chan King Ngok, the would-be assassin of ex-Admiral Li and others will be placed therein.

Notable Resignation.

Chan Sin-pak, commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Canton, has resigned. He has been succeeded by Lo Pong Fui, former vice-commissioner for Foreign Affairs. Chan Sin-pak has left for Hongkong when it is reported, he has taken up his former duties as secretary to the Chinese New Theatre, Kau U Fong, Hongkong. Wong Chung-yai, brother of Wong Chung-wai, Minister of Justice in the new Cabinet, has resigned from the commissionership of the promotion of industries in Canton, as he has been recalled to Peking to take up a post in the Ministry of Labour. Lee Yun, vice-commissioner of the promotion of industries in Canton has also resigned. It is reported that Lai Kwai-piu well known in Hongkong has also tendered his resignation from the commissionership of interior, but his resignation has not been accepted.

Emigrants to America.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has issued a proclamation informing the public that he has received a letter from the American Consul at Shanghai stating that the United States' government has acceded to the request of the Chinese Government regarding the travel of Chinese into the United States. Those who intend to go to America must now apply to the American Consul for passports. Intending travellers must obtain a surety and supply particulars as to age, native country, height, present and past occupations and the money they possess. All these will be carefully verified by him before the issue of the passport.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

Italy has succeeded in landing a force in Rhodes state, the movement being part of a plan to isolate Constantinople.

France is finding her new Protectorate in Morocco a tough problem; she has sustained further losses in conflict with the Moors.

The charges of disobedience against the members of the Olympic crew have been found proved, but the men have been let off with a warning.

An international protest has been issued denouncing ritual murder of Christians by Jews.

Mexican rebels have defeated the Federal troops and proclaimed General Gomez as Provisional President.

Covey has won the world's tennis championship, defeating "Punch" Fairs by 7 sets to 3.

There is a sequel to the Gorman pauper poisoning affair of January in sentences of imprisonment being passed on three chemists for supplying the schnapps.

According to an Irish steerage passenger, the Titanic's steerage passengers had as much chance of being saved as first-class travellers.

M. Vedrines, the French aviator, is now out of danger.

Mr. Frick, of New York, has bought Rembrandt's picture "The Dutch Merchant" for £50,000.

American newspapers comment on President Taft's indiscretion in writing the famous letter dealing with Canadian Reciprocity.

Seventeen Liberals and thirteen Labourites have been returned in the Tasmanian elections.

Surrey and Northampton have drawn their cricket match at the Oval.

LOCAL.

In the final of the professional pairs competition of the Hongkong Cricket Club's tennis tournament, Captain Day and Captain Crawford defeated Messrs. Nisbet and Phelps.

A junk master was fined \$120 or ten weeks' at the Marine Court, to-day, for having stink pots and dynamite aboard without permission.

GENERAL.

A woman named Koh Tah-pui has been charged at Singapore with having kidnapped the two daughters of a man with whom she lived and placed them in the convent. She was ordered to pay a fine of \$100 and the children were ordered to be returned to their father.

THE SOO MURDER.

Arrest of Japanese.

The Japanese wanted in connection with the murder of the Chinese broker Soe Yuen-tai has been arrested in Shanghai. He was taken into custody by the police of the "Taiching" Marine, on which he was a passenger, and landed at Wuhai and sent back to Shanghai by one of the "Taiching" boats.

Shipping

? GOING HOME?

WHY NOT

A Holiday
at Home,
and a way
to get
there that's
a holiday.

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the
Paradise of the Pacific) of California, of Colo-
rado, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Fran-
cisco, Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the
deservedly famous U. S. MAIL Steamers of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed
"Homes on the Water." Wireless Telegraphy.
Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra.
Meals for epicures under the superintendence of
caterer of International Repute.

THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled
opportunities, than by any other route. For a
return ticket to London the cost is but £120, including
birth and meals across America. To San Francisco via
Japan and Honolulu the cost is £45. For the INTERME-
DIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided
for £43 to London (return ticket £74) and to San Francisco
£25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular
or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS:-

MONGOLIA.....	27,000	"	"	May 21	1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	"	"	June 18	"

INTERMEDIATE. -

NILE	11,000	"	"	May 14	"
PERSIA	9,000	"	"	June 11	"
CHINA	10,200	"	"	July 9	"

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).
Telephone No. 141.

FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1912.

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, Captain W. H. Whittingham, will
be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBE on the 8th May, at Noon, taking
Cargo and Passengers at current rates, to be followed by S.S. "WARDHA"
3,976 tons, Capt. E. W. Peak.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTALA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE,
PENANG and RANGOON on the 10th May, at noon, followed by the
S.S. "FAZILKA" on 28th May, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.
The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and
are fitted with all modern conveniences.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1912

Notices

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	every 15 minutes.
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's
Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 3rd Nov., 1911.

KUHN

AND
KOMOR.

Art Curio Dealers:

INSPECTION INVITED

A. KUHN

Proprietor

Notices

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

Phone 346.

DRAPERS,
MILLINERS,
OUTFITTERS.

Complete
House
Furnishers

NEW
ADDRESS12, DES VOEUX ROAD
(CENTRAL.)

(Opposite their old premises).

William Powell,
Limited.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1912. [7]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 87½ lbs. net.

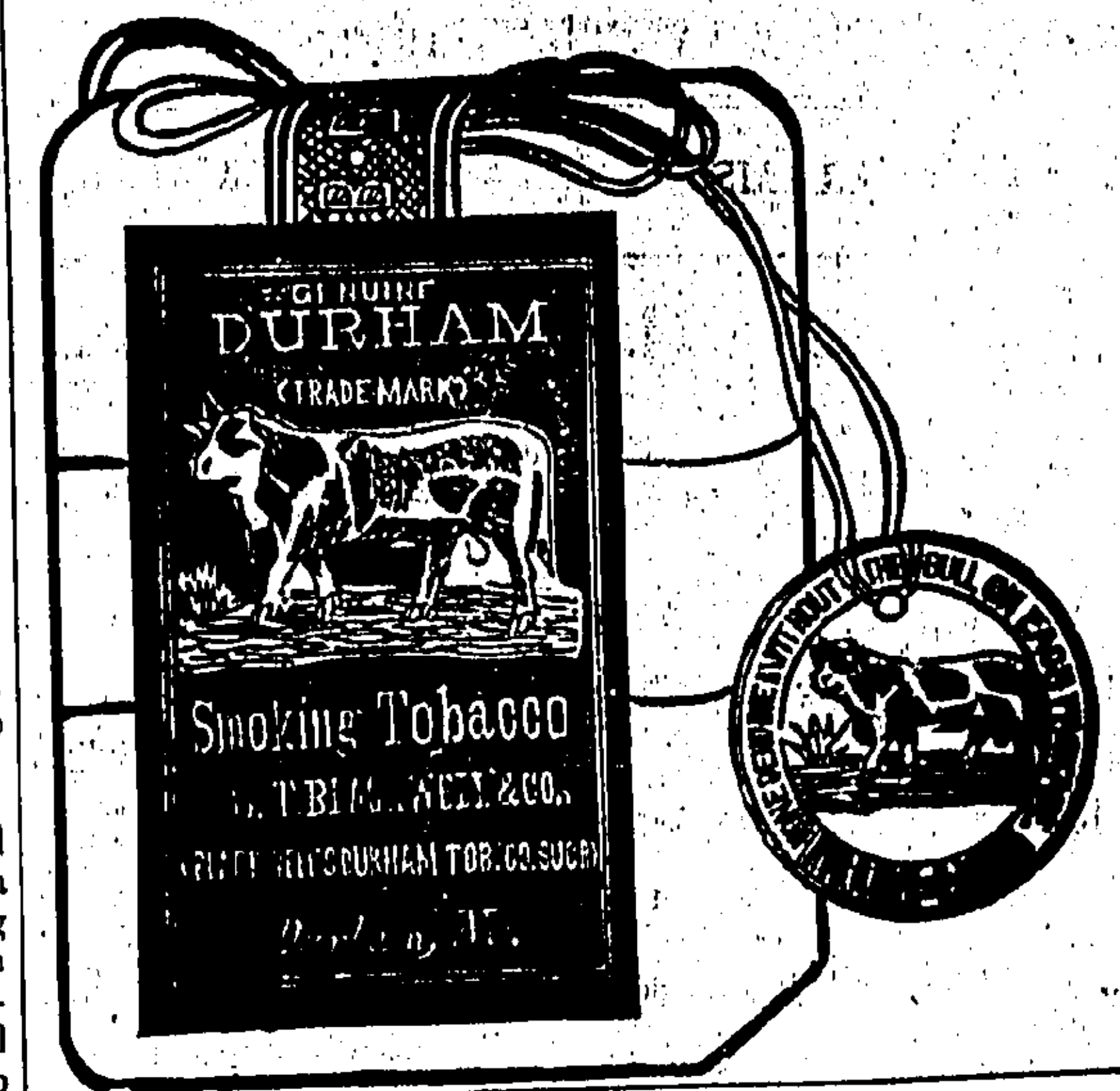
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers

Hongkong, 19th Aug., 1910.

Notices

JUST ARRIVED
ANOTHER SHIPMENT.

NETTING. NETTING. NETTING.

TENNIS AND BOUNDARY
NETTING CUT TO ANY SIZE.
1 cent per square foot.

CHINA EXPRESS CO.

P.O. BOX 250. TELEPHONE No. 663.
8, DUDDELL STREET.

NOW READY!!!
OUR NEW O. B. BREW, manufactured exclusively from the finest
Bohemian Hops and German Malt by an Expert German Brewer. May be
had from dealers or from the under-signed.



Ask for the NEW O. B. BREW.
ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.

THE LEEDS FORGE CO.,
LTD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK
of every description.
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL
STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Under-signed have been appointed Sole Agents in
Hongkong and China.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.

Agents,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
AUTOGENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.
Retewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.
Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

OFFICE: St. George's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1088. [45]

Diss Bros
TAILORS

WYNDHAM STREET (Plover St.) ESTABLISHED 1860 [45]

To Let

TO LET.

2nd Floor No. 9 Paddar Street.
(1) Office at present occupied by
U.S. Consul General.

(2) Office at present occupied by
U.S. Public Health & Marine Hospital
Service.

Can be divided to suit tenants.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1912. [40]

OFFICES in King's Building.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 19th Dec., 1911. [41]

TO LET.

No. 2, Mountain View, The Peak.
Apply J. W. NOBLE.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1912. [396]

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

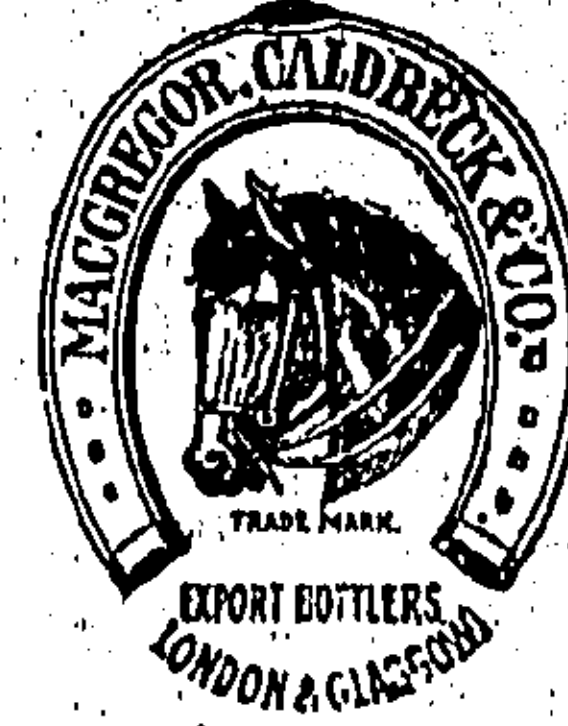
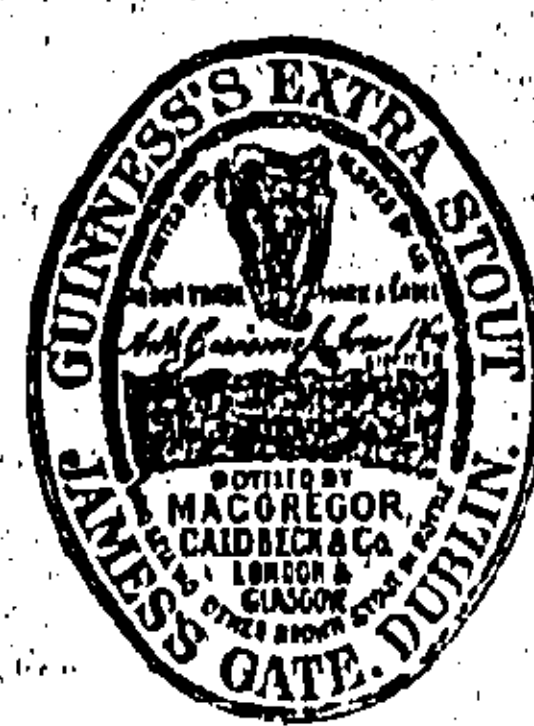
EIGHT Famous Disasters with an
area of 80,000 square miles.

TWO and a half million people
facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-
BUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.
(Translated by H. C. GULLAND, Esq.,
Manager, International Bazaar of Chi-
na, Hongkong, 28th Jan., 1912. [41])

Notices

GUINNESS' STOUT,
THE WELL-KNOWN
"HORSEHEAD,"

BRAND.

Sole Agents,

CALDBECK
MAGREGOR & CO.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN
AND KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 26th January 1912. [46]

PURE-AL MINIMUM
COOKING-UTENSILS.

THE MOST HYGIENIC
NO RUST, NO CHIPPING OF ENAMEL
VERY DURABLE

SAVE TIME AND FUEL

BRIGHT AND CLEAN

VERY MODERATE PRICES
INSPECTION INVITED

F. BLACKHEAD & CO. [44]

Notices

"NESTOR"
SANITARY
FLUID

RELIABLE-DISINFECTANT.

Two Tablespoonsful to a Gal-
lon of Water for Washing Floors,
etc., is Most Useful for the Des-
truction of Fleas.

Per Pint Tin	50 cents.
Per Gallon Tin...	\$2.00

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [12]

ELLWOOD'S

HELMETS

AERTEX

CELLULAR.

REGAL

SHOES

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR
and
OUTFITTER.

21, Hongkong Hotel Buildings,
Queen's Road.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of Home Property
and
Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Fees and Particulars on application).

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY & C.

Underwritten and Examined
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Managers,
Hongkong, 19th Dec., 1911. [41]

Entertainments

NEW THEATRE.

KAW U FONG.

Near Gough Street.

(Thoroughly up-to-date; electric
fans; thorough ventilation.)

To-night!	To-night!
at 9 p.m.	

THE GREAT
Raymond

MASTER OF MIRACLES,
will appear in a
GRAND CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME.

Prices: \$3, \$2, \$1 and 50 cents.
Arranging 6th May 1912. [36]

WHERE ARE
THE PICTURES?

THE NEW PICTURES!!

THE BEST PICTURES!

AT THE

BIJOU

TO-NIGHT

AT

7.15 and 9.15.

R. H. S. [344]

SCENIC RAILWAY.

The same as was shown at the
HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
BAZAAR, will be open to the public

from
WEDNESDAY,
1st MAY, 1912,

at the old Land Office in Queen's Road
(opposite the foot of D'Agulhar St.)

80 EXTRA FILMS & C.

Will be exhibited, so that passengers
may go ROUND THE GLOBE with
all the thrills and excitement of a rail-
way journey in the record time of
HALF AN HOUR.

OPEN DAILY. OPEN DAILY.
from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. A. P. 7.15
start made every 30 minutes.

FARE 50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 19th Dec., 1911. [41]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

The Globetrotter and China.

When will the globetrotter re-
member, in addressing his patient
audience in the homeland, that
Yuan Shih-kai is not the name of
a town or even of a province, that
Sun Yat-sen really did not espouse
the cause of the Manchu Dynasty,
that Na Tung, brave as His Ex-
cellency may be, did not find
shoulder to shoulder with General
Li Hong when the latter raised the
standard of revolt at Wuchang,
nor did, we would humbly point
out to our friend the button-
holer, His Excellency Tang Shao-
yi quite see "eye to eye" with
certain financiers, when nego-
tiating a recent big loan? When,
indeed, will the globetrotter keep
in mind the terse phrase of
Cromwell who thus admonished
some wranglers "I beseech ye in
the name of Christ to think it
possible that ye may be wrong"?
When will they realise that to the
Western mind the Chinese and
their country are and ever will be
a fertile source of dubiety; that
it is the last country in the world
upon which dogmatic statements
should be pronounced. Perhaps
that is too much to expect, but we
will hope for the best.

Daily Press.

Hongkong and Wireless.

That a great shipping centre
like Hongkong should have been
allowed, in spite of earnest and
repeated protests, to remain so
long without a wireless telegraph
installation is certainly not credit-
able to the Imperial Govern-
ment, which is entirely responsible
for the procrastination that
might easily any day take on a
criminal aspect. Happily, to the
North of the Colony, at least, it is
possible for ships to get into com-
munication with the land by means
of the wireless installation provid-
ed by the Japanese Government
on the coast of Formosa, and it
has on more than one occasion
happened that the Japanese
authorities, by courteously re-
transmitting by submarine cable
the messages thus received, have
given to this Colony news of the
position of mail steamers which
have been delayed by fog. Some-
times, also, such news has been
obtained direct by liners lying in
the harbour of Hongkong, but the
regulation seems designed to put
a stop to such communications.
We hope the position in Hongkong
is not so bad as it would appear
from the bald communication
made in the Government Gazette;
but, obviously, some authoritative
public statement on the subject
by the Government is desirable,
and we trust it will be given at
the earliest possible date.

South China Morning Post.

The Rising in Timor.

There are no railways in Timor
but the roads are said to be fairly
good and the big hemming-in
movement, which has been plan-
ned, will find these examples of
the foresight and energies of pre-
vious administration very useful
indeed. If, as is suspected, Bona-
ventura takes to the wooded
heights of the range of mountains
which stretches from one end to
the other of the island, the task
of ousting him may take many
weary months and may result in
as many deaths from disease as
from the bullets of the hidden
"my". There are many discour-
aging features about the under-
taking but the task presented by
Bonaventura and his following
has been tackled in all serious-
ness, and we trust that the most
strenuous efforts of the army and
the Governor, who is personally
conducting the campaign, will
not be relaxed until rewarded
with complete success. Mean-
while the work of developing the
newly-found Timor will go on
which, Hongkong, with its
stake, has had to be content
abandoned.

DEATH TO THE FLIES.

A Crusade on the Little Abomination which Hongkong Might Copy.

In an illustrated article which appears in the "World's Work" (American) for April, Mr. Frank Stockbridge deals lengthily with solutions of the house-fly difficulty—a subject of essential interest to the dweller in Hongkong; and the East generally. Evidently the United States people as a whole have declared war without quarter, compromise or armistice on an insect which we were taught as children to regard as harmless; and so the American youngsters in spare the moral lectures on the wickedness of fly-killing with which well-intentioned mothers and nurses fretted and bored our own childish existence. Of course, as Mr. Stockbridge points out, it is but quite recently that the fly has been regarded seriously as a vehicle of disease; and it was not till last year that the American public started on its campaign against the common enemy. But behold, during that one year, about a billion flies were systematically slain in the States and—often better still—thousands of their breeding-places were cleaned and purified.

Words of Warning.

The crusade was started by the doctors, one proving that the germs of typhoid and other fevers lurked on the feet and bodies of the insects; another that these prefer for their breeding-grounds and nurseries the most pestilential spots available. Another issued a poster containing nearly a thousand words of solemn warning and embellished with an illustrated border which depicts, among other things, a putrifying dog, a muck-heap and a consumptive's spittoon—all half buried by swarms of flies, which proceed, in due order, from salubrious haunts to our cream-jugs, our babies' bottles and our dinner-tables, bearing divers diseases in their train. The poster appealed to the boy scouts of Weir (Kansas) who not only spread it broadcast but presently undertook to open the actual war which has been waged unceasingly since then. Not only did they clean up every plague-spot in the town, but they manufactured and distributed "swatters" for the summary smashing of flies, and traps for catching the unwanted.

A Fine Record.

Washington followed suit, one of its newspapers offering prizes, from \$25 downwards, for the largest number of fly-caricases sent in—all means of slaying being permissible save sticky paper. A thirteen-year-old boy won the first prize, with a band of 343,800 (N.B. the corpses were not counted individually but measured, at 1000 to the gill.) Grocers, butchers, fruiterers, etc., readily placed their premises at the disposal of the hunters; traps—baited with sugared water, paste, or dead carps—were also pressed into the service, and so seven million flies were disposed of in no time. This sounds a large number, but Dr. Howard the entomologist asserts that the total possible progeny of a single fly is 1,090,181,249,310,720,000,000,000,000 and that twelve generations of flies would measure considerably more than the total mass of the earth.

Then the Boston Women's League took a hand in the game, by the issue of a very pertinent poster; and their example was followed by the women of Baltimore, who accounted for eight barrels (a million to the barrel) of the enemy. The Health Officer of Wilmington came next, preaching wholesale massacre, and under his direction literally every inch of the town was washed with pyroligneous acid—the result being an immediate and very marked decrease of typhoid. Apropos of fly-poisons it should be added that another American scientist, Dr. Belton, had already recommended the use of a 5 per cent solution of formalin.

Town followed town in this salutary onslaught; streets, schools, hotels, etc. being treated

dated with anti-fly literature. In Worcester (Mass.) a boy of twelve won \$100 for destroying one and a quarter million flies; in Cleveland lantern lectures on the habits of the creatures were given; in Minneapolis and San Antonio generous prizes were offered and well-won; and even the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals gave up the fly as being past redemption. Finally, over two thousand cinematograph shows have been provided with films which reveal the great disease-harbinger at his deadly work.

In conclusion Mr. Stockbridge shows indisputably that the fly kills more than the bullet and bids us train our children to dread the little abomination as they would the rattlesnake. Hongkong might do worse than follow America's lead in this very necessary crusade.

CONCERNING THE POST OFFICE.

"Thank Heaven we do not live in Hongkong."

Without venturing any comment on style or taste, we reprint the following from the "National Review" of April 20. Doubtless the "poor beggars in Hongkong" will begin to indulge in a little self-pity after perusing it. "That heavy and cobweb-ridden institution, the British Post Office, has succeeded in distinguishing itself again by means of an exhibition of that species of insanity that has been traced by medical experts to a too exclusive diet of red tape and sealing wax. A semi-official announcement issued a week ago tells us that the roundabout proceeding laid down for the posting of letters by non-box-holders is 'the only way'; there is no alternative."

We are told that it is working excellently in Hongkong. Well, Hongkong cannot help itself. It only has one post office, and however inefficient it may be Hongkong has to put up with it. In Shanghai it is different, for we have a dozen. For posting abroad most people use the German or the Russian posts, as they afford facilities which the British Post Office does not appreciate.

If the Briton in Shanghai desires to use his own Post Office he must, in addition to postage, pay for a box at the Office, a Saratoga trunk in which to send his letters to the Office, a chit book in which to state that he is sending the Saratoga trunk, and an extra chit book in which to send a note to the Post Office Officials to say that he is "velly Solly" to have to trouble them so much by sending letters to them to be posted. Or he may dispense with the box at the Office and pay an extra clerk to write out on little weeny slips of paper the address of every letter he posts, and on each of these slips he must put one piece one-cent-stamp. The difference between the sum total of these expenditures and the postage charged in other Post Offices is negligible, and most people will be well advised to use other Offices. When posting letters for China the alternative, which the efficient officials of the British Post Office say does not exist, is to use the Chinese Post Office, which does not charge anything apart from actual postage, for the privilege of posting.

For ourselves, we always use the Chinese Post Office, and even throughout the Revolution we found it absolutely reliable. This experience is confirmed by enquiry from others. In one case, a gentleman had, during the past six months, despatched over a thousand letters mostly to places where there was a British Post Office. For such places he used the British Post Office, paying its exorbitant charges and its squeezes on exchange out of sheer patriotism. Occasionally letters were lost. Of the letters forwarded by Chinese Post Office not one was lost, and of course they went at a cheaper rate than by British Post Office. In future he will use the Chinese Post Office only. That alternative is open to everybody in Shanghai, though of course the poor beggars in Hongkong have got to put up with any sort of silly nonsense that an obfuscated Postal Intelligence likes to invent. Thank Heaven we do not live in Hongkong.

RUBBER SLAVERY.

Not Confined to the Congo but also in England.

The special commissioner of the "Watch Dog" has been pointing out to all and sundry that rubber slavery is by no means confined to the Congo, but is to be met with in Christian England, of all places. He writes: "Nearly everybody to-day rides a bicycle, and not a few are able to afford the greater luxury of a motor car. I wonder how many riders recognise the fact that when they handle either tubes or tyres they hold in their hands the product of the most horrible sweating and arduous work in existence."

Intoxicated by Naphtha Gas.

I will deal with the inner tube industry first. This work is performed by girls, and the tubes come to them in the desired lengths for joining up, for putting on an extra piece for strengthening at the valve, etc. The method adopted in the work is to make a mixture of chloride of sulphur and bi-sulphide of carbon, which produces a volatile liquid known in the trade as the "cold cure."

The tubes are joined up, and the patches put on with the liquid which, as it evaporates, forms what is known as naphtha gas. The effect of this gas on the workers is somewhat peculiar. It does not seem to matter much whether the girls affected by it are at all other times of good behaviour and speech, but no sooner do they come under the naphtha influence than they are overpowered by a kind of intoxication to such an extent that a torrent of abuse and blasphemy pours from their lips, and, for some unknown reason, is usually expended against any man or men who happen to be in their immediate neighbourhood.

A state of coma rapidly follows, the workers collapse motionless on the floor, and are removed by other workers to the outer air, where they are left until they recover sufficiently to return to work.

A Strong Indictment.

A fair average of such deplorable exhibitions is five or six a day. And what is the remuneration for work such as this? The magnificent sum of 5.3-4d. for one hundred tubes joined and finished outright!

The work has to be done at lightning speed, to secure even a bare existence; but the firms do not put the same value on the work when viewed from their side. If a valve patch is wrong sized or is put on in a wrong place, the workers are mulcted in the sum of one penny for each mistake; and if a tube has to be rejected on account of a twist in it, threepence is the amount of fine imposed.

It does not want a very big effort to arrive at the fact that one twist and three wrong patches wipe out the work of over a hundred tubes completed. The firm makes no allowance for the fact that the tubes are not spoiled. They can be made right again in a very few seconds, but the unfortunate worker has to pay all the same.

The rubber, canvas, and wire edges are supplied already cut to size, and the worker has to make them into the finished article at the rate of sixpence a dozen. In the case of beaded edge tyres the price is sevenpence halfpenny a dozen.

The men, who out there ready for the girls, and also perform such work as cutting out the soles of tennis shoes, make garden hose, etc., receive the generous gerdon of fourpence per hour, with an added bonus of a halfpenny per hour if their work does not contain too many "rejects."

Diabolical Tortures.

In the manufacture of indiarubber hot-water bottles and such like goods there is used a mixture of solution and naphtha which goes under the name of "cold cure." This is the most diabolical stuff ever invented, and its effects cannot be guarded against in any way. The

hands of the workers swell up, as if scalded, to twice their normal size, and when they can swell no more the skin bursts, and the blood spurts forth. Women work away at this horrible task with the blood pouring from their hands; the throat is also affected, in some cases very seriously. For this task the pay comes out at a fraction over threepence per bottle, which takes considerably over an hour to complete.

The girls and women can earn from eight to ten shillings in a week at full pressure, but to get this they have to go on at full speed, ignoring such incidents as being overcome by the sickening "naphtha gas," vomiting, blood-drenched hands, and sore throats. Such things are all in line with the revolting work, at which any decent convict would mutiny.

Worse than the Congo.

The winding of the cores of golf balls is so underpaid that nobody will do it at all unless starving. Let a golf player look at the inside of a ball, and reckon how he would like to do that winding at three-halfpence per dozen, with a fine for all that did not pass inspection. It is not so very long ago that the country was up in arms about the rubber atrocities of the Congo. It would well repay the agitators, they would look about at home a bit, and try and get things put right.

AN INTERESTING VIEW.

Russian Count on New China.

Count Hermann Keyserling, a student of philosophy, from the Balkan Province of Russia, is making an extended tour through the Far East.

In a recent interview with a "China Press" reporter he said: "I was curious to know whether these peoples of the east identified the same truths as we of the west and the only difference was in the way of expressing them, or whether they were seeking something entirely different."

"On account of the unsettled condition of the country I have not been able to ascertain the exact mental status of the Chinese people because everybody's mind has been so upset for the time by the revolution."

A Radical Socialist.

"I met one Chinese who was a radical socialist and I have no doubt that he sincerely believed in the extreme socialistic theories, but when I inquired if he had thought out how these theories were best to be applied in China he said he had never given their practical application a thought. This sort of thing is China's greatest danger in the present crisis. There are so many returned students and men who have been abroad just long enough to absorb some of the western ideas which they themselves only half understand and if they undertake to move the four hundred million people of China on to this false basis, chaos can hardly be averted. To insure continued stability they must take the new with the old."

Will Confucianism be Discarded?

"Confucianism is the only basis upon which to base their new life. Confucianism has been bred in the race for centuries. The people follow it, not only as a matter of form, but in spirit. Without the spirit no mere form can endure for long. There is danger that Confucianism may be discarded in the mad rush to adopt western ways and there is nothing suited to the Chinese nature to take its place. Buddhism has no hold on the Chinese and I don't think that the spirit of Christianity will ever penetrate to a great extent. The Buddhism in China is not the old original doctrine of the Buddha. It has been modernized here and its influence has gone."

"China is a most democratic country. There are no titles or nobility here. The Chinese people have been free and equal, in a large measure, for centuries. They are imbued with the democratic spirit and no doubt socialism would be a successful experiment in this country if its gradual development were encouraged, but they must work gradually from the old into the new, with the former as the basis, which has sustained them for thousands of years."

A BANKER'S REQUIREMENTS.

A Chicago banker, according to a Paris contemporary, is in search of a paragon in the way of a servant. She must wait at table ideally, and read from their eyes what the invited require. She must never show ill-temper, nor wear any expression of levity. Further, she must be a good cook and make her own costumes; she must have no acquaintances, never gossip, be correct in all her dealings and keep her place. The lady possessing all these qualifications will have to remain with the banker during his lifetime, and at his death she will receive a hundred thousand dollars, or £20,000. The question suggests itself, if such a help can be found, is it likely that she will survive the banker?—"Straits Echo."

Public Companies

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my absence from the Colony Mr. A. B. ROUSE will act as Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1912. [316]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during my absence from the Colony Mr. A. B. ROUSE will act as Secretary of the Society.

By Order of the Board,
O. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1912. [317]

NOTICE.

THE PARIS TOILET.

MR. and Mrs. SCPIESSE beg to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Hongkong that they have taken over in their own name the business of the Paris Toilet Company, Ltd., so long carried on under their management and that they will continue the said business under the new style of The Paris Toilet.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1912. [341]

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM GILBERT WORCESTER has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm, which will continue to carry on the business of Sharo and General Brokers as heretofore under the style of "Moxon & Taylor."

MOXON & TAYLOR.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1912. [343]

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPHANDLERS,
PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

First of May, 1911. [345]

Just received, a fresh consignment of E. C. Wilks, M.L.Mech., E.A.M.N.A., Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships of Lancashire.

ALFRED BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR,
7 Collyer, 1st May 1911. [350]

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100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—

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A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.

Now Open.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL,

Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

62] F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

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BELLE VIEW HOTEL

Telephone No. 937.

Sessions: 10 A.M. to 12 Noon. 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. Admission 35 cents. 5 P.M. to 8 P.M. 9 P.M. to 11 P.M. Admission 50 cents. String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday, commencing from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [25]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Under Entirely New

Management.

Thoroughly Renovated.

Excellent Cuisine.

H. HAYNES,

Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Jan., 1912. [65]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP

The Peak,

near the Tram Terminus.

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For Terms, apply to the

MANAGER.

27] [67]

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EXCELLENT CUISINE AND GOOD SERVICE. RATES 6 YEN AND UP.

Uniformed hotel porter meets all trains and steamers. Luggage is stored for without any trouble to guests.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [162]

MEE CHEUNG. ART PHOTOGRAPHER HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 4013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING

H. Cheung, 1st May, 1911. [68]

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1912.

TANG'S EXTRAORDINARY ATTITUDE.

A telegram in Saturday's issue stated that the meeting between Tang Shao-yi and the International Bankers had not resulted in the loan being fixed up. If Tang persists in his extraordinary demand for unlimited funds with no stipulations as to supervision, the loan is not at all likely to be fixed up just yet. Much more likely is the resignation of the Prime Minister which, we are told, is prophesied. That is a fairly safe and easy prophecy. In order to understand Tang's position—more accurately, to find some sort of reason in it—we have to recall the fact that, some time ago the syndicate of the "four nations" formally protested through their embassies against the action of the Chinese Prime Minister and the Nanking Assembly in sanctioning the Belgian loan as a breach of faith with itself, and also against the assignment, as security, of the revenues of the Kalgan railway, on which the British and French members had a prior lien.

At that time Tang contended that the arrangement with the Anglo-Belgian syndicate was necessary, owing to the delays incident to the payment of the instalments of the "four nations loan," and that it was not to the interest of the new Republic that it should be delivered up to a financial monopoly. The Peking correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reinforced these arguments by urging that China would want enormous sums in the near future for railway development and otherwise, and would not get them on satisfactory terms if she remained committed exclusively to a single group, whose members, moreover, had not done enough to develop her resources in the past; and the same authority stated that she would henceforth take steps to offer loans by tender. It is a matter of recent history now that the formal protest against the Belgian loan resulted in its being cancelled, and it is not an unreasonable assumption that Tang's fear of a "financial monopoly" is at the bottom of his attitude now.

One of the most characteristic principles of "old China" was her determination not to employ foreign capital, from the point of view that its utilization would tend to give the foreigner a hold upon the country. That, at least, was a patriotic attitude; it was founded on a mistaken belief, but it could be understood. The fear of "old China" has been broken down, and a long step has been taken to the "New China" of to-day which wants to borrow unlimited capital without supervision. There is nothing either patriotic or sensible in such a demand. Money is urgently wanted in order that China shall begin her new national life, and persistence in this attitude can only retard the granting of the loan. None of the older nations would sanction the granting of an immense loan without proper safeguards and securities and supervision; and China must not dream yet of rejecting the help and guidance of older and more experienced nations. Nor will she advance very rapidly along the highway of progress if her Prime Minister persists in a policy so wilfully shortsighted.

DAY BY DAY.

No man has a thorough taste of prosperity to whom adversity has never come.

Police Quarters Overhaul.

The Police Station and quarters are now undergoing their triennial overhauling.

Back Again.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley returned to the Colony from their trip to Japan this morning.

Going Home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Denny depart for London by the Chiyo Maru to-morrow, leaving Blake Pier at 11 a.m.

Silk Delivered.

"Silk ex O.S.K. str. Chicago Maru which left Hongkong" on March 21 was delivered in New York on April 25 a.m.

Farewell Sermon.

Yesterday morning at Matins in St. John's Cathedral the Rev. F. T. Johnson preached his farewell sermon to a large congregation.

Farewell Address.

We are informed that the farewell address and presentation to Rev. F. T. Johnson will be made at the City Hall Music Room at 10.45 a.m. to-morrow.

Left for Japan.

H. M. S. s. Monmouth and Defence left the Harbour this morning for Japan. The former proceeds direct while the latter calls at Shanghai to pick up Vice Admiral Winslow.

Mines Output.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending April 20 amounted to 3,478.16 tons and the sales during the period to 29,306.65 tons.

Bridge over Yangtse.

The "Peking Daily News" informs us that six foreign surveyors are mapping out the site of the proposed bridge across the Yangtse. Their plan is to run the bridge from the Saoko Hill at Hanyang. The survey is being made at the request of the Peking Government.

Doggie's Adventure.

Considerable excitement was caused on board one of the Kowloon Ferry steamers on Saturday when on nearing the pier, a dog jumped overboard. Efforts were made to rescue the animal, but as often as he was caught hold of he snapped at his would-be saviour. At length by the use of towels the dog was hauled out of the harbour little the worse for his dip.

Dead Bodies.

In all, over the week end, five dead bodies were found in open spaces in the colony. Three of these were cases in which death was due to plague, two being found in the Eastern district and one at Shaokwan, while a fourth, in which death was due to natural cause was found in Yau-mat, and the fifth floating in the harbour; apparently a case of drowning.

Anniversary of King's Accession.

To-day is the second anniversary of the accession of King George V, who came to the throne on May 6, 1910. All the warships in the Harbour were dressed with bunting in honour of the occasion and at noon a salute was fired. A special celebration of the Holy Communion took place in St. John's Cathedral this morning.

Australian Fun.

A writer in the Sydney "Bulletin" waxes facetious at the expense of the Chinese. There is, he remarks, a mistaken impression that the Dragon on the flag of China is an animal from time immemorial. It only appeared in the early '60's of last century, and so is even newer than the pigtail. Before the dragon came to pass I fancy that the Chinese banner was a pint of bird's-nest soup on a pole. The five coloured bars on the new republican flag stand for China, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Mohammedans. The Emperor, unless someone kills him or chases him away, will live in Peking, on a magnificent allowance which will probably be stopped very soon. He will be treated as a visiting monarch. At least he will be treated that way till the republic forgets to ask if he has a mouth on him, and no longer treats him. The nobility is not abolished in China. It is simply going to be ignored, like that of France and Portugal.

ANOTHER TENNIS FINAL.

A Military Victory.

Lawn tennis enthusiasts assembled on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground on Saturday afternoon in big force to witness the final match in the Professional Pairs competition. The rival couples were Capis, Day and Crawford (Army) and Messrs. H. A. Nisbet and H. R. Phelps (Civil Service). Additional interest centred in the tie owing to the fact that Day and Nisbet (who to-morrow will decide the 1912 singles championship) were on opposite sides. It was a perfect afternoon from a weather point of view, the turf was in tip-top condition, and the play was of a most entertaining order. The result was a win for the military men by three sets to love and 20 games to 13, though the disparity between the pairs was not so marked as the score would seem to indicate. Scoring duties were undertaken by Capt. Brierley.

First Set.

Play opened very moderately, the first game going to the Captains on Crawford's service. Thanks to smart work at the net by Phelps, the score was made "one all" with a love game, and then the military men ran off with a couple in succession. However, the other couple stood up and play improved all round, some splendid rallies being seen. "Three all" was called, a game went to Crawford and Day and then, after a sharp tussle between Phelps and Day, honours were easy at the end of the eighth game. Weak returns by the Civil Service pair gave the ninth game to the other side. Nisbet and Phelps then badly crumpled up and as a result of very poor judgment they were easily beaten in the next, thus losing the initial set by 4-6.

Second Set.

After a weak beginning, the civilians warmed to their work. Losing the first game, they succeeded in snatching the next three in succession. The last of these produced some brilliant exchanges in which Day showed up finely while on the defensive. A fine drive across the court by Nisbet, however, secured the verdict. Day and Crawford then revived and took the next game. Then Nisbet went to the net and as the result of his damaging tangent shots he was able to secure a 4-2 lead. The seventh game, which was taken by the military players, was productive of good play, and in the next Nisbet was seen at his best in several remarkable recoveries. The score was now 5-3 in favour of the Civil Service pair, who, up to this stage, had certainly looked good enough to win the set. Then they fell to pieces and the Army men captured three games in sequence and with them the lead at 8-5. In the next Crawford showed great resourcefulness and it was mainly his good work that took his side within a point of set. Deuce, however, was called and then the other pair claimed the game, making the scores even at the end of the twelfth game. Crawford's "killing" won the next game, and by studiously avoiding Nisbet the Army pair also took the following one, pulling the set out of the fire and winning it by 8-6.

Third Set.

It was now a desperate position for the Civil Service couple, who were faced with having to capture three sets in succession in order to win the match. They started off soundly enough, taking the two opening games, but at the sixth the score read "three all." There was a great struggle for the seventh game. The military men were forcing play and doing all they knew to wear their opponents down and eventually, after half a dozen deuces, they got the game. It was now a forlorn hope for the civilians, who were quite outplayed at all points. Phelps lost numerous points by attempting to return "out" balls, while Nisbet was given few chances owing to most of the returns being sent back to his partner. The

soldiers ran off with a love game and thus got within sight of set. Deuce was called in the next. Then Phelps failed to return the service, and a splendidly placed ball of Crawford's driven between the two opposing players won the set at 6-3, as well as the match.

Comments.

The winners thoroughly merited their victory, giving a far better all-round display than their rivals. Day's service was most effective and his half-volleying perfect, while Crawford made some fine recoveries and was deadly in his smashes. Nisbet was by no means in form and only occasionally showed streaks of his best play. His partner opened very promisingly, but later on he degenerated, often flinching the net and still more often needlessly paying attention to shots which were sailing out. This latter weakness was responsible in no small measure for the loss of the match.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

Y.M.C.A. beat Club de Recreo.

On Saturday afternoon the Hongkong Tennis League commenced.

The scores in the Y.M.C.A. v. Club de Recreo match were as follows:—

Hickling and Joseland (Y.M.C.A.) beat Dalmando Remedios and Gutierrez 7-4; beat Lopes and Yvanovich 9-2; beat Pinna and Hyndman 9-2.

Le Breton and W. H. Viveash beat Dalmando Remedios and Gutierrez 7-4; beat Lopes and Yvanovich 7-4; beat Pinna and Hyndman 8-3.

Wilson and Davidson lost to Dalmando Remedios and Gutierrez 4-7; lost to Lopes and Yvanovich 4-7; lost to Pinna and Hyndman 4-7.

The totals were:—Y.M.C.A., 59 games, Club de Recreo 40 games.

Other games resulted as follows:—

Queen's College 50 games; Chinese Recreation Club 40 games.

Civil Service 51 games, Wigman 48 games.

CHINA'S MONETARY POSITION.

Peking Correspondent's Straight Talk.

In a very able article, the Peking correspondent of the "Cable-news American" rubs in some plain home-truths on the subject of China's financial position. "Money," he says, "is China's greatest need to-day. Only with its aid can peace be restored, a sound government established and an adaptable system of modern administration and economics extended throughout the country. There is no money in the Peking treasury, and none is coming in. Foreign loans on liberal terms are, therefore, a vital necessity. Yuan Shih-kai and Tang Shao-yi were fully aware of this, and unofficial negotiations with the Four Power Group were begun even before the former was sworn in as provisional president and the latter became his premier on March 10. Consequently, Tang Shao-yi's first act, even before plans for a cabinet were laid, was to ask for the financial assistance which would still have been forthcoming but for the present deadlock over the little Anglo-Belgian loan.

Tang Shao-yi set forth the needs of the country so ably that the four nations concerned, that is, powerful banking interests with the backing of their respective governments, Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, agreed to advance money without any particular security other than the general goodwill of and prospective stability of the Chinese government in the near future. In return, however, Tang Shao-yi was required to give an exact statement of China's financial status, which he did with a mental reservation, and it is believed that promises amounting to absolute control of China's currency and her future financial policy by the Four Power Syndicate were also exacted from the Premier before a cent was advanced.

SCENE AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Handcuff Episode.

There was an unfortunate contretemps at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening when considerable trouble arose over the question as to whether a local gentleman actually did succeed in freeing one hand from a pair of handcuffs that the Great Raymond had placed on his wrists.

The third part of the programme for the evening was a display by the artiste of his smartness in getting out of handcuffs—leg—irons and straight-jackets and among the first named, that were brought to his notice, was a pair of figure eight handcuffs that were handed to him by an American sailor.

After examining them he remarked that they did not appear to be working quite properly, but said he would give any man one hundred pounds if he could escape from them, even with the aid of the key. There was at first no one ready to take the challenge up, but at last Raymond succeeded in persuading a local gentleman, who had gone on the stage to act as one of the Committee, to have the cuffs on.

A Strong Bid.

They were put on and the key was given him, and it at once became apparent that a strong bid was being made to win the money offered. How it happened was not quite clear from the front of the house, but before many seconds had elapsed one hand was free and the key was in the lock requiring only a turn to liberate the other. Raymond took hold of the tyro's hand and something of a struggle took place in which the slight key in the lock was bent. The gentleman got out of Raymond's grasp and on trying to turn the key broke it. Naturally a good deal of feeling was exhibited and resulted in an interchange of remarks between the performer and his audience which did not tend to mend matters. However Mr. Raymond was able to continue his performance and was heartily applauded while the handcuff was removed from the impromptu performer's wrist by means of pair of pliers.

Raymond Explains.

A "Telegraph" representative who was in the house at the time at once went behind to see things for himself, but, even after explaining who he was, was turned out by an unauthorised subordinate. Later however, he was waited on by one of Mr. Raymond's assistants and asked to see the artiste. Mr. Raymond then explained that his reason for catching hold of the gentleman's hand was simply to close the lock again as he was sure that it could not have been properly looked in first instance. Naturally there was a good deal of excitement and in the slight struggle the key which is very thin was bent and eventually broke in the lock, when an attempt was made to free the other hand. Mr. Raymond described the whole affair as most regrettable.

Continuing he said:—

Those on the stage, who were unbiased spectators, admit that one side of the cuffs was not locked, and as soon as the gentleman turned his back to the audience he jerked his hand free. Mr. Raymond is continuing his performance at the Kau-U-Pong Theatre for a further two weeks. Mr. Raymond called at the offices of the "Telegraph" this morning and repeated that he was prepared to give £100 to a charity if the gentleman could release himself from the same handcuffs, properly looked.

NO MORE TITLES IN CHINA.

One effect of the new regime in China, says the "Straits Echo," is the dropping of titles by members of the nobility. High officials address one another now with the prefix of "Hien" before the name. This is, roughly, equivalent to our Mr. or M. and is addressed by his colleagues and children. Yuan.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"That Tired Feeling."

Hongkongites who have become slaves to the "rickshaw habit" and, in consequence, have little use for their legs, will be interested in the following from a Home paper:—"One of the satisfactory results of the coal strike has been a revival of the almost lost art of pedestrianism, with health benefits that such exertion brings in its train. People who have hitherto been victims of the craze for rapid locomotion and have, consequently, not walked a yard more than was necessary, are now weary of the uncertainty of trains and strap-lugging in tramcars, covering considerable distances on foot and so saving money and gaining in health." The only hope for some people in Hongkong who find their health going and their money melting is another strike of rickshaw coolies. But to have any benefit in these directions it will have to be more prolonged than the last.

Abusive Rickshaw Coolies.

Touching rickshaws, by the way, a correspondent writes:—"Day after day complaints are being made concerning the abuse which rickshaw coolies, particularly those in Kowloon, heap on to the heads of those who pay the legal fare. It is an every-day occurrence to receive invective and contumely should you tender five cents for a ride no further, say, than the George Hotel, or walk within the fifteen minutes which the law fixes for the minimum fare. No one would be so unreasonable as to tender the bare fare on a drearily wet day, but under ordinary conditions there is no reason why a person should have to suffer insult for doing that which is right and just. To the people using these conveyances, say at least four times a day, it is an injustice to be bullied into paying twice the legal fare. The evil does not end there, however. If you want a rickshaw for a longer journey than it is usual for the men round the ferry to make, they are not inclined to take you and will pretend to be engaged. Only recently there was a prosecution in the Police Court over this matter, and one of the three coolies was fined. But it is not everyone that can afford the time to take these men to the Police Court, and in consequence many suffer practically in silence. If a plain clothes officer took a ride occasionally, particularly one who understood Chinese, and tendered but the legal fare he would certainly be able to prosecute many for obscene and abusive language. A few prosecutions on this score, and the difficulty and unpleasantness would be overcome.

A Humorous Burglar.

House-breaking is common enough in Hongkong, but it is robbed of some of the nice points of the Home variety. For instance such a delightful little human touch could scarcely be given by an Oriental burglar as was forthcoming recently from a night bird who broke into a grocery store in Wales and left a clut in the following terms:—"Disappointed, no money. Jellies excellent.—Sykes." If John Chinaman would only take a leaf out of Bill Sykes' book, one wouldn't mind being burgled occasionally.

State with a History.

The casual reader will probably pass over without much thought the announcement in our telegraphic columns that Italy has succeeded in effecting a landing at Rhodes, but the place has a decidedly engrossing history. It is an extremely wealthy State, once belonging to ancient Greece but for the past 90 years ruled by Turkey. In the year 490 B.C. the Rhodians submitted to the Persians, and to Alexander of Macedon in 332 B.C., beating off Mithridates in 88 B.C. and aided with Omar. In 1800, after a three years' siege, the capital fell into the hands of the Knights Hospitaller. In 1859, when the Turks attacked it, it was again, in 1882, when it was captured by the British. The State was ceded to the British in 1908, and in 1912, when it was ceded to the British, it was ceded to the British. It is a very rich and fertile country, and its people are very intelligent and industrious. It is a very important strategic position, and its capture would be a great advantage to the British Empire.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

First Day's Results.

The races at Shanghai commenced to-day, under the most favourable auspices. The results at hand on going to press are:—

The Paper Kunter's Cup (Three Quarters of a Mile):	
The Bird (Shaw)	1
Duck up (Springfield) ..	2
Valhalla (Burkill)	0
Time, 1 min. 30. 1-5 sec.	
The Criterion Stakes (One Mile):	
Willow Tree (Burkill) ..	1
Marango (Rowe)	2
Hankow (Morris)	3
Time, 2 min. 13 sec.	
Griffins Plate (three quarters of a mile):	
Orange Tree (Burkill) ..	1
The Friar (Shaw)	2
Clapham (Rowe)	3
Time 1 min. 30. 2-3 sec.	

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

At Quarry Bay on Saturday some good play was witnessed. One rink had to be stopped owing to darkness. T. Scott at the 18th head, was 5 ahead of his opponent. Runaway. Two rinks were finished. W. Wotherspoon, Tai-ao, beating A. Milroy's rink by 25 to 15, and J. H. Henderson, Kowloon, beating J. Ferguson by three points.

The decision of the committee on the point will be awaited with interest.

League Matches.

On Saturday at the Police grounds there were a number of visitors present to witness the encounter with the Civil Service Club. The results were as follows:—

Police	C. S. C.
Clarke	Blowey
Cooper	Dawson
Withers	Melver
Pitt—21	Fincher—17
Gerrard	Fisher
Fenton	Diggins
Gourla	Pile
Camaron—27	Bond—14
Grant	Kelly
Spillott	Brett
McLennan	Thornhill
McHardy—21	Wheal—12
Total 72	43

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

Singapore's Team.

Practice for the Interport Rifle Match commenced at the Balaclava range, Singapore on the 20th ult., and will be continued each Tuesday and Friday morning until completion. The team will probably be selected from the following:—The Bishop of Singapore, Dr. Fowles, Messrs. Chatter, Pash, Long, de Silva, Tan Chow Kim, Song Ong Siang, Tan So Bin, Howland, Galistan, Naughton, Convey, Brown and Outhbert. Major F. M. Elliot will captain the team.

JAP SAILORS AS SMUGGLERS.

It is said that much smuggling of sugar by naval men on the warship Manshu, has been going on, and in this connection the Yokosuka Ohoho reports that several Yokosuka merchants have been examined. As a result there is much concern among a certain class of merchants in Yokosuka. It is reported, says the "Kobe Herald," that besides sugar, Chinese silver, tobacco, rice and other articles have been smuggled in large quantities, and so many people appear to be concerned that the whole affair is to be thoroughly enquired into by Mr. Tane, a Customs official, who has been sent to Yokosuka from the Yokohama Customs House.

The Straits Rikisha Company are putting on the streets to-day the first batch of their modern high-glass rikishas, similar to those in use at Saigon and Shanghai. Low, well-built vehicles designed for comfort, with pneumatic tyres, either Dunlop or Michelin. The wheels are ball bearing and the rikishas well fitted. It is intended eventually to have several hundred on the streets. The pullers have a special knitted cap with red band. Most important to the public, the fare is no more than other rikishas. Free Press.

ULSTER.

Their webs shall not become garments, neither shall they cover themselves with their works; their works are works of iniquity and the net of violence is in their hands.—Isaiah lix. 6.

The dark eleventh hour Draws on and sees us sold To every evil power We fought against of old: Rebellion, rapine, hate, Oppression, wrong, and greed Are loosed to rule our fate, By England's act and deed.

The faith in which we stand, The laws we made and guard, Our honour, lives and land, Are given for reward To Murder done by night, To Treason taught by day, To folly, sloth, and spite, And we are thrust away.

The blood our fathers spilt, Our love, our toils, our pains, Are counted us for guilt, And only bind our chains. Before an Empire's eyes, The traitor claims his price. What need of further lies? We are the sacrifice.

We asked no more than leave, To reap where we had sown, Through good and ill to cleave To our own flag and throne. Now England's shot and steel Beneath that flag must show How loyal hearts should kneel To England's oldest foe.

We know the war prepared On every peaceful home, We know the hell declared For such as serve not Rome—The terror, threats, and dread In market, hearth, and field—We know, when all is said, We perish if we yield.

Believe, we dare not boast, Believe, we do not fear—We stand to pay the cost In all that men hold dear.

What answer from the North? One lay, one land, one throne. If England drive us forth We shall not fall alone.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

"MATELOTS APACHES."

Ruffianism among French Sailors and Honour among Thieves.

Under the above heading "Le Courrier d'Haiphong" reports that French sailors in multi-recently entered a Chinese jeweller's shop in Saigon and asked to look at some rings. While these were being shown, one of the men contrived to secrete three of them. The shopman gave the alarm and the Frenchmen fled, pursued by a crowd of Chinese and Annamese. Eventually one culprit was seized by a European policeman, but he has refused to divulge the names of his accomplices.

KEIR HARDIEISMS.

Shoot the Worker but not the Poor Rioter.

If Mr. Keir Hardie have many friends in this colony—a point about which we have our doubts—we would ask them why sauce for the goose will not equally fit the gander. We would further recommend them to read and digest the two following excerpts from this worthy demagogue's speeches which a keen-sighted reader has sent, without comment (which certainly would be superfluous) to the "Pall Mall Gazette":—

At Dowlis, on Oct. 7, 1911.

"Speaking at Dowlis on Saturday night, Mr. Keir Hardie said when the time came, and he believed it would be soon, when there would be a majority of Labour members in the House of Commons, with a Labour Cabinet, the soldiers would be called out to send the blacklegs where they ought to go."

In the House of Commons on Mar. 20, 1912.

"Mr. Keir Hardie said that firing upon an unarmed crowd was no part of the duty which soldiers as soldiers undertook to perform. What the leader suggested was that if called upon to perform strike duty they should refuse to shoot. The advice, it continued was drawn directly from the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth, who said, 'Thou shalt not kill.' There was no exemption for soldiers."

NEWS FROM SWATOW.

Swatow, May 4.

In my letter of yesterday I reported the arrival of the a.s. Taishun in readiness to transport Lim Keli Tschin's troops from Swatow to Canton, and that they were expected to leave to-day. I now learn that Lim's soldiers have for it inconvenient to leave to-day, and have stated they will not be able to get away before to-morrow. It is reported that Woo has received telegraphic instructions from Canton to see that these troops leave here to-morrow without fail, and that he is to use force if necessary to accomplish this movement. Local people have advanced between \$1,500 and \$2,000 to Lim's soldiers to cover their expenses up to their time of departure. Woo has posted a proclamation throughout the City announcing that Lim's soldiers will surely leave to-morrow, that no one is to fear, and that all merchants should carry on business as usual—a characteristic proclamation. I trust these expected changes will come about without further delays, and I believe the departure of Lim's soldiers will make the beginning of an improvement of conditions throughout this territory.

UNSCIENTIFIC AUSTRALIA.

Rev. Father Pigot, S. J., a well-known Australian scientist who has just returned from a seven months' tour through the United Kingdom and Europe, is more emphatic than ever in respect of the need for more liberal encouragement of scientific research in Australia.

Speaking generally of Australia's position in the light of what he had seen, Father Pigot said the public did not yet realise that scientific research must be backed up by capital. In England, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, and particularly Japan, large sums of money were expended for the encouragement of such work. Governments in Australia were very backward in this connection—a regrettable fact that had frequently been referred to by local scientists. The wealthy squatter and merchant, too, could do much more. It was a great pity they did not realise the necessity of supporting research without looking for an immediate return, and simply for its own sake; because they could not see the utilitarian value, they put it aside as not worthy of consideration. But that was not the way the great inventions of the past had been discovered. The proposed solar physics observatory was an instance of lack of financial support. This had been talked of for years, and was still only talked about, just because there was not sufficient Government or private money to establish it. There was, too, a mass of valuable astronomical and meteorological data awaiting publication delayed through the same lack of funds. Australia was learning its lesson in this connection, but very slowly.—Sydney "Daily Telegraph."

DYNAMITE ON A JUNK.

At the Marine Court to-day a junk master named Wong Sik was charged with failing to report the arrival of his junk at the nearest Harbour Master's Office, carrying stick-pots on board without permission and carrying dynamite without permission and not hoisting the red flag to denote that there was dangerous cargo on board.

A Chinese detective who boarded the junk said he found three sticks of dynamite and five stick-pots hidden in the cabin. The Magistrate found him guilty on all three charges and fined him in all \$120 or ten weeks. Prisoner went to goal.

Death of an Old Diver.—Formerly a diver in the service of the Admiralty, Robert Jenkins, aged 78, died at Minister, Kent. He assisted in saving H.M.S. Eurydice, which foundered off the Isle of Wight in 1878, about 300 lives being lost. In 1876 he was sent to Graveyard to examine the Russian Imperial yacht Livadia, which had gone ashore near Flushing with the Czar Alexander II. on board.

OPIUM REFORM.

Straight talk from Shanghai.

The "Shanghai Times" of April 20 discusses in very plain terms what it calls "the opium reform farce. In no direction" is the utter incapacity of the Central Government, so-called, with respect to the more apparent than control of the Provinces, and in nothing has that incapacity been more hopelessly exhibited than the failure of Yuan Shih-kai to carry out the Opium policy of the Government which he helped to overthrow, and to secure observance by the Provincial authorities of the terms of the Opium Agreement. The Opium Agreement is a treaty entered into between China and Great Britain, one of those Treaties which the Revolutionaries and their successors, the place-holders in Peking, solemnly undertook to carry out in all its details, without reservation, in the spirit and in the letter. It is a Treaty which Great Britain has scrupulously observed, for the sake of which she is now facing enormous loss and unprecedented humiliation—listening to hitherto unheard of hints, for instance, regarding "the decline of British credit" in connection with the recent unsuccessful Indian loan—and the manner in which this agreement is now being violated and trampled upon will most surely be repeated next week or next year with regard to every international bargain which the oligarchy who have got hold of the power in this country may find it inconvenient to fulfil.

India Paying. While India is paying for China's caprice and trickery by the sacrifice of one of her chief sources of revenue, while she is threatened with serious trouble owing to the not improbable prospect of riots and uprisings among the Indian farmers and farm labourers, who are likely soon to find themselves without a livelihood owing to the discontinuance of poppy cultivation in consequence of the effect of the suicidal Opium Agreement, and while Yuan Shih-kai is beguiling their Excellencies the Foreign Ministers in Peking with assurances that he is about to have proclamations posted broadcast enjoining the observance of all Treaties—including the Opium Agreement—on the Provincial authorities, China is impudently resuming the agreeable pursuit of poppy-farming and filling the broad holds of Chekiang, Shansei, Szechuen and those other provinces in which cultivation of the poppy has been abandoned amid such widespread rejoicing and advertisement a little while ago, with all the promise of a record poppy harvest in glorious bloom.

Godowns Crammed.

And while it is maturing, the opium godowns in Shanghai remain crammed from floor to ceiling with chests of the Indian drug, representing a value of nine million pounds sterling, belonging to British merchants, who stand to suffer the absolute loss of just that amount at present and considerably more in the future, in consequence of the way in which Yuan Shih-kai and his Cabinet allow the authorities of one Province—Chekiang—to trample on the Treaties. It is no wonder that Lord Ronaldshay should talk at home about an absurd but ruinous state of affairs which should never have been allowed to come to pass if Great Britain had not been hoodwinked by the professions of reform of which China was delivering herself while she was contemplating that monopoly in the cultivation and sale of the condemned drug which we now find her so systematically proceeding to secure; and before the business is disposed of, we hope for the sake of that fair play of which Great Britain is traditionally and justly regarded as the champion, to hear many more speeches both within Parliament and without, to the same effect as that which the "noble orator" has just so creditably added to his record. By the time they have been delivered perhaps the British public will have returned to their senses and seen the entire opium reform movement in China in its true light, namely, the "bluff" of the century and the most injurious to British interests in the Far East.

BANGKOK CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Precautions to be Observed by Shipmasters.

The "Siam Weekly Mail" announces that in view of the fact that cholera is gravely epidemic in Bangkok, masters of steamers leaving Singapore for this port are advised by the Master Attendant to observe the following precautions:—

1. To fill their fresh water tanks in Singapore and take no water at all in Bangkok.
2. To warn their crews as to the dangers of drinking unboiled water and eating fruit when ashore in this port; and
3. To instruct their stewards to purchase no fruit, nor salad vegetables, nor other food-stuff which may be eaten uncooked.

DON'T FORGET.

To-day.

The Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

The Great Raymond at the Theatre Royal, 9 p.m.

Tuesday May 7.

Organ Recital St. John's Cathedral 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 8.

R. G. Knowles at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday May, 11.

International Petroleum Co.'s 1st Annual Meeting, noon.

Wednesday, May 15.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., noon.

Friday, May 24.

Empire Day.

Boy's Own Club Sports Happy Valley.

To day's Additions.

U. S. R. C.

THERE will be an Extraordinary General Meeting on TUESDAY, May 14, at 6 p.m., to consider a proposal to enlarge the Club Premises. S. L. RALEIGH, Capt., Hon. Sec. Hongkong, 6th May, 1912. 838

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship.

"BAYERN."

Captain Brahmer, having arrived, 1. Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bill of Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chipped, and damaged goods will be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th May, at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—Ex-s.s. "Hermes" from Steettin. HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE. Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 6th May, 1912. 13

HEADWATERS MINING CO. INCORPORATED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the HONGKONG SHAREHOLDERS (whether registered or unregistered) of the HEADWATERS MINING CO. will be held at the Office of Messrs. Deacon, Lockhart & Deacon, Priests' Buildings, on THURSDAY, 9th May, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the financial position of the Company.

By Order, Hongkong, 6th May, 1912. 1365

FOR KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship.

"ARRATOON APCAR." Capt. G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at Noon.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a fully certified doctor.

Refrigerators are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer. Pass for round trip \$120. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID BASSECOON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 6th May, 1912. 1366

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

I I REDUCTIONS I I

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" " 75 " "

"BUTTERCUP" " 70 " "

PASTRY " 65 " "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO. WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912. [21

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FROM WINE DEALERS

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. 70

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APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

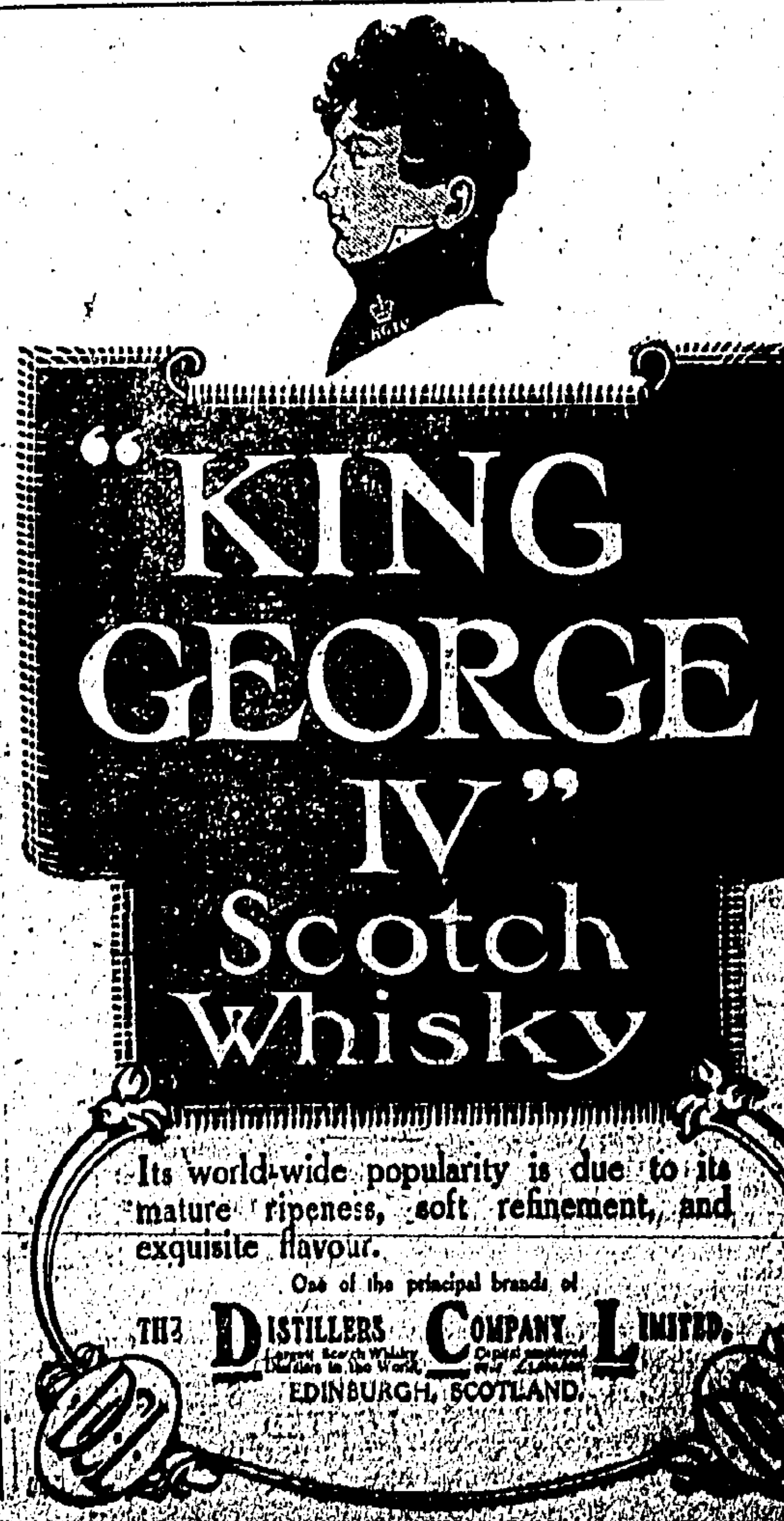
EVENTUALLY EVERYWHERE. THE MOST DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD.

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"E. of Japan" ... Satur. May 11 "Allan Line" ... Fri. June 7.
"Monteagle" ... "June 1" "Allan Line" ... June 28.
"E. of India" ... "June 22" "Allan Line" ... July 10.

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 P.M.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On
SINGAPORE, PENANG, HOPKINS ... Tuesday, 7th May, Noon.
TIENTSIN via WELWEL, CHIPSHING ... Thursday, 9th May, Noon.
MANILA ... LOONGSANG ... Saturday, 11th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... HANGSANG ... Sunday, 12th May, D'light.
MANILA ... YUENSANG ... Saturday, 14th May, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & FOKSANG ... Sunday, 19th May, D'light.
MOJI

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kut-ang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, via Chingwangtao.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kait, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Ulu-Pas, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 216. General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1912. [9]

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LD.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamers DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON ROTTERDAM FLINTSHIRE ... About 19th May.
SEANGHAI, KOBÉ & MONMOUTHSHIRE ... 1st June.
YOKOHAMA
LONDON & ANTWERP DENBIGHSHIRE ... 16th June.
These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1912. [94]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG
MONDAY, 6th MAY.
10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."
These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays at 9.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 12th MAY.

The Company's Steamship.

"SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri. at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 538 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOTEL MANSIONS (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Dates.
MAHARAJES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000 MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mural, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.U., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, OMI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU, Capt. K. Asakawa, T. 7,000 SHINABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomioka, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon. TUESDAY, 21st May, at 4 P.M.
3) DNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. Sakine, T. 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. Yagi, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 10th May, at Noon. FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. T. Nagauchi, T. 5,000 COLOMBO MARU, Capt. Y. Kamahira, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th May. WEDNESDAY, 22nd May.
KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	YO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, T. 7,000 HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 9,000	THURSDAY, 9th May. SATURDAY, 23rd May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	THAKATA MARU, Capt. Y. Nomura, T. 7,000 KAWACHI MARU, Capt. A. Christensen, T. 7,000	MONDAY, 13th May. MONDAY, 27th May.
N'SAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 6,000 "INABA MARU" will connect at Kobe with new steamer—S.S. "YOKOHAMA MARU" which will sail from Kobe for Seattle on or about 1st June, calling at Keelung.	WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at Noon. WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at Noon.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912
SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.
YOKOHAMA Return. KOBÉ Return. MOJI Return. NAGASAKI Return.
1st class \$135 \$122 \$108 \$95
2nd class \$81 \$75 \$65 \$57
With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CALCUTTA LINE.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN, GOON & CALCUTTA
ICEYLON MARU, Capt. Y. Tanawa, T. 6,000 { SATURDAY, 18th May.
CUTIA
1 Cargo only.
Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.
Shanghai and Moji may be omitted without notice.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mural	May 22nd.
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Ope	June 5th.
IYO MARU	7,000	R. Takeda	June 19th.
SADO MARU	7,000	K. Asakawa	May 7th.
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	May 21st.
KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	K. Soeda	June 4th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	June 18th.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailing, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	7th May 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHOWANG	"KWANGSE"	8th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	9th " 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	9th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	11th " M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	14th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	18th " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

IN CONJUNCTION WITH AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

MANILA, (uncertain) THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
"GUTHRIE"

1) AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
2) MANILA LINE—Twin "Arrow" Steamers "Tean" and "Taming," saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.
3) SHANGHAI LINE—PAST SCHEDULE TWIN-BREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Omeien, Liang, Omeien), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.
These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wuchow.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 31.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:
"BAYERN"

HOMEWARD.

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. C.F. LAEISZ

For Further Particulars, apply to—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office. [12]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith.	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	FRIDAY, 10th May, 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. A. Crosby.	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 20th May, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 1st May, 1912. [14]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on/About	For	Will leave on or about
Tilmannek	JAPAN	1st half May	JAVA	2nd half May
Tilpanas	JAVA	1st half May	JAPAN	2nd half May
Tilidni	JAVA	2nd half May	SHANGHAI	2nd half May
Tilnabi	SHANGHAI	2nd half May	JAVA	1st half June
Tilnarem	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tilbodas	JAVA	1st half June	SHANGHAI	1st half June
Tilwong	JAVA	2nd half June	JAPAN	2nd half June
Tiljatap	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	1st half July

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 375

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all ports in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.
PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	June 25th, Noon.

All steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Scows.
The triple screw steamer "Chiyo Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz).
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon.
Byo Maru	10,500	Friday, October 4, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Agent,
(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road, YOKOHAMA: 23, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TODIES arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and landed at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
[16] Other Offices:—LONDON, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

LOG BOOK.

Dairen and Tientsin Steamers.

The recent inauguration of the direct steamer service between Dairen and Tientsin by the North China Steamship Co. has already opened a new epoch in the trade relations of the two ports. Tientsin has now acquired new facilities for the export of raw cotton to Japan which promise for that commodity a large field of consumption in stuffing the Japanese comforters. Fur is another promising article of export from Tientsin to Japan. On the other hand, says the "Peking and Tientsin Times," Dairen has been shipping to Tientsin oysters and vegetables, both of which are fast becoming popular in North China. Fresh fish has been put on the Tientsin market since last year, with encouraging results, and there seems to be a future for this article together with salt fish. We understand that the Marine Products Union has sent its agents to Tientsin to study the requirements of the consumers of North China. Then, the opening of the Dairen-Tientsin steamer service, by Osaka Shosen Kaisha will give an opportunity for Formosa sugar to appear on the Tientsin market. All those go to indicate the hopefulness of the trade intercourse between Tientsin and Dairen, which was at a very low state.

Cleveland Breaks Her Moorings.

An exciting incident occurred in Colombo harbour during a gale on April 17. The Hamburg-Amerika liner Cleveland was moored to one of the farthest buoys in the inner harbour, almost in a line with the passenger jetty, when a strong gust caught her broadside with such terrific force that she parted her stern moorings, which consisted of two wire hawsers and two thick Manila ropes. Hurried orders were issued, and a state of excitement prevailed on board, a good many of the passengers being on the vessel at the time. The harbour tugs were summoned, and meanwhile the Cleveland drifted in the direction of the S.W. entrance to the harbour, compelling almost a semi-circle before the harbour tugs Samson and Goliath arrived on the scene and re-moor her, twice the previous number of hawsers being used for fear of further accident.

Singapore's New Graving-dock.

The work on the new graving-dock at Keppel Harbour was sufficiently far advanced to allow of the admission of water the other day. Enough water was let in to float the one huge caisson which has now been finished, and this caisson was temporarily adjusted in the position it will eventually hold, at the mouth of the dock. The scheme of the dock provides for two caissons, one to hold the mouth and one to be affixed at half-length, so that the dock can be divided into two compartments if necessary. The trial was carried out without a hitch—"Straits Times."

LEGAL EDUCATION IN
CHINA.

Chinese educators are busy these days, says the "Peking Daily News." Most of the old schools have been reopened, and numerous special schools of law, politics and economy have been established partly by government officials and partly by private educators. The Chinese have evidently realized the necessity of prompt dissemination among Chinese citizens of legal and especially political knowledge. At present there are many law scholars who are fairly well qualified to give political and legal instructions in such institutions. Most of them have recently returned from Japan, and western countries where they have been trained.

VESSELS LOADING.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Flintshire	J. M. & Co.	19 May
London and Antwerp	Deubighshire	J. M. & Co.	15 June
Marseilles, via Saigon	V. de la Ciotat	M. M. Co.	7 May
Marseilles, Havre and Hamburg	Sithonia	H. A. L.	27 May
Havre, Bremen and Hamburg	C. F. Laeisz	H. A. L.	10 May
do do	Scandia	H. A. L.	7 June
do do	Arendia	H. A. L.	31 May
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp	Huachi Maru	N. Y. K.	8 May, d'light
Marseilles, &c., via Suez Canal	Miyazaki Maru	N. Y. K.	22 May, d'light
do do do	Kitano Maru	N. Y. K.	5 June, d'light
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	19 May
do do do	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	1 June
do do do	Africa	S. W. & Co.	10 June
Bremen, Naples, Genoa &c.	Prinz Ludwig	N. D. L.	15 May

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Matoppe	Bank Line	15 May
do	Muncaster Castle	D. & Co.	25 May
Victoria and Tacoma via Shanghai and Japan	Canada Maru	O. K. S.	20 June
Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan	Kamikura Maru	N. Y. K.	4 June
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	21 May
do do do	Nile	P. M. Co.	14 May, 1 p.m.
do do do	Persia	P. M. Co.	11 June
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	7 May
do do do do	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	28 May
do do do do	Tenyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 June
do do do do	Shinyo Maru	T. K. K.	25 June
Mexico, Peru, Chili via Japan	H'kong Maru	T. K. K.	7 June, Noon
do do do do	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	14 May
do do do do	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	6 August
do do do do	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October
Victoria & Tacoma via Shanghai & Japan	Mexico Maru	O. S. K.	28 May
Victoria & Seattle via Shanghai & Japan	Sado Maru	N. Y. K.	7 May, Noon
do do do do	Yamha Maru	N. Y. K.	21 May, 1 p.m.
Victoria and Tacoma via Japan	Chicago Maru	O. S. K.	13 June
do do do do	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	11 July
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Emp. of Japan	C. P. R. Co.	11 May
do do do do	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	1 June
do do do do	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	22 June

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	7 June
do do do	Guthrie	B. & S.	11 May
do do do	Coblentz	M. & Co.	18 May
do do do	Taiyuan	B. & S.	14 May
do do do	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	7 June
do do do	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	5 July

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Faltala	J. M. & Co.	10 May
do do do	Fazilka	J. M. & Co.	28 May
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	18 May
do do do	Kirin Maru	N. Y. K.	1 June
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Hakata Maru	N. Y. K.	13 May
do do do	Kawachi Maru	N. Y. K.	27 May
do do do	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	10 June
Japan	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	S. half May
do	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	F. half May
do	Tjitiwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half June
Java, etc.	Tjinnuok	J. C. J. L.	F. half May
Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of May
Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo Maru	N. Y. K.	9 May
do do	Hirano Maru	N. Y. K.	23 May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	8 May
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chipsing	J. M. & Co.	9 May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tonn	B. & S.	7 May
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	10 May
do do do	Hubi	S. T. & Co.	20 May
Poochow via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	8 May, Noon
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Colombo Maru	N. Y. K.	22 May
do do do	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	8 May
do do do	Mitko Maru	N. Y. K.	20 May
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Ilwara	D. S. & Co.	8 May
do do do	Fooksang	J. M. & Co.	10 May
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Goeben	N. D. L.	16 May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Monmouthshire	J. M. & Co.	1 June
do do do	Bayern	H. A. L.	8 May
do do do	Alesia	H. A. L.	23 May
do do do	Segovia	H. A. L.	4 June
do do do	Persia	S. W. & Co.	30 May
Shanghai	Tjibotas	J. C. J. L.	1 half June
do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	S. half May
do	Chinhuu	B. & S.	9 May
do	Anhui	B. & S.	11 May

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47, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE No. 1.

PASSENGERS.

Outward

Per P. and O. steamer China, connecting with the steamer Oceania at Colombo. From London March 23.

To Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Trolan and children.

To Singapore:—Mr. G. Frazer, Mr. B. R. O. Reid, Mr. H. de B. Williams, Mr. F. R. Sayers, Mr. N. W. Steinberg, Mr. H. H. Holdbrook, Mr. W. L. Horwell, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Mr. E. W. Taylor, Mr. P. A. Winter, Miss L. Shand, Mr. G. E. Teale, Mr. R. J. A. Wynne, Capt. R. L. Moore, Mr. J. Milne. To Penang: Mr. Park and child.

From Marseilles March 30.

Per P. and O. steamer Macedonia, connecting with the steamer Devanah at Colombo. From London April 4.

To Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boyd-Walker, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Lane and child, Mr. C. E. W. Hogge, Mr. A. C. Vigers, Miss H. M. Barrett, Mr. G. Pearson.

From Marseilles April 11.

To Singapore:—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Rouheux and children.

Per P. and O. steamer Nore. From London April 6.

To Yokohama: Mr. K. Ogilvie, Mr. F. Singer.

To Shanghai:—Mrs. and Master Wedemeyer.

To Hongkong:—Mr. W. T. Harbord, Mrs. A. C. Cleverley and child, Miss King.

To Singapore:—Mrs. T. W. Rowley and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hanon, Mr. H. K. Shaw, Miss A. L. MacKenzie, Mrs. W. Hake and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. Williams and child, Mr. P. Armstrong, Mr. N. Robertson, Mr. Handmann, Mr. A. E. Davis.

To Penang:—Mrs. Noubronner and children, Commander Mills, Mr. N. N. Mrs. and Misses J. F. Mills, Mr. F. H. N. Evans, Mr. T. H. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dishmore, Mr. C. H. Allen and child, Mr. W. C. Harley.

To Singapore:—Mr. de Roqueville.

Per P. and O. steamer Morea, connecting with the steamer Delta at Colombo. From London, April 19:—To Shanghai: Mrs. Henderson. To Singapore: Mr. E. A. Gibson, Mr. H. C. H. Lane. To Penang: Mrs. and Master Jarvis. From Marseilles, April 20:—To Shanghai: Mr. E. Fuller. To Hongkong: Mr. H. Sutton. To Singapore: Mr. J. Williamson.

Per P. and O. steamer Simlar, From London, April 20:—To Singapore: Mrs. W. M. Sime and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler and children. To Penang: Mr. W. Knufmann, Mr. W. D. Milne, Mr. C. S. Gray, Mrs. Phillips.

Per P. and O. steamer Syria, From London March 23:—To Yokohama: Col. C. P. Furehse. To Shanghai: Mrs. and Miss C. L. Lowden, Mr. H. M. F. Gray, Mrs. Still, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Faers and child, Mrs. and Misses Millward, Mr. B. dos Remedios, Mr. V. Heyl. To Hongkong: Mrs. Ormiston and child, Mrs. W. J. Ratty and child, Lieut. W. F. Christian, Mr. W. S. Batcock, Miss C. L. Lordin, Mr. A. Nice, Deputy-Surg. D. T. Hoskyn. To Samarang: Miss K. Pentreath.

To Singapore: Mr. E. Pugh, Mrs. Wolferstan, Mrs. and Miss Abrams, Mrs. J. B. Morrill, Capt. H. G. H. Morrill, Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, Mrs. E. Southam, Dr. O. Strickland, Mr. O. A. R. Goadley, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. Ancutt, Mr. F. R. Sayers, Mr. N. W. Steinberg, Mr. H. H. Holdbrook, Mr. W. L. Horwell, Mr. W. A. Taylor, Mr. E. W. Taylor, Mr. P. A. Winter, Miss L. Shand, Mr. G. E. Teale, Mr. R. J. A. Wynne, Capt. R. L. Moore, Mr. J. Milne, Mrs. L. W. Purchase, To Penang: Mr. Park and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Manu, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bailey and children, Mr. W. Field, Miss A. Boraston, Mr. A. J. Hall, Miss L. Lafford, Mr. C. F. Bryer, Mr. T. Grieve, Miss Gildes, Mr. O. Strickland, Mr. J. E. Wilde, Mr. D. Graham, Mr. W. S. Harding, Mrs. D. Lawler-Bailey, Mr. F. Aston.

Per N.D.L. steamer Bulow. From Bremen March 20:—To Singapore: Mrs. M. Bolter and child. From Rotterdam March 21:—To Singapore: Mr. O. Berlin, Miss O. van der Walk, Mr. and Mrs. W. Eynsden, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. de Kat and children. From Southampton March 28:—To Shanghai: Miss C. Tramm. To Japan: Miss L. Drummond.

To Singapore: Mrs. J. B. Turner. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ramsden, Mrs. Weir and child, Mr. G. M. G. Forbes, From Genoa April 4:—To Yokohama: Mrs. R. Sulzer. To Shanghai: Mr. P. Brennschiet, Mr. and Mrs. L. Giles and child, Mrs. Weber and family. To Hongkong: Mr. E. Bauer, Mr. H. Peterson. To Batavia: Mrs. G. Koppel. To Sourabaya: Mr. M. G. Kroulen. To Singapore: Dr. and Mrs. C. T. H. Hiermaess, jun., and child, Miss H. van Aken, Mr. A. J. van Leer, Mr. J. R. Slot, Mr. P. Hain, Mr. K. L. Jacobs, Mr. B. Gramms, Mr. F. J. Strach, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Slot, Miss H. Gried, Mr. de Rooy and family, Mr. H. A. V. V. G. Schode, Mr. W. de Graff, Mr. P. Graessie, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bub. To Penang: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Ramsden, Mr. O. Schulte, Mr. O. J. Collmus, Mr. G. T. Serona.

HOTEL LISTS.

GRAND HOTEL.

Lymn

Lackey

Leich, Mrs.

Lindner

Luchmanoff, Mr.

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Luchmanoff, Mrs.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abblatucci, Dr. and Watson, F.

Mrs. Molinas, Mrs. H.

Mrs. O.

Mrs. A. M.

Mrs. O. J.

Mrs. O. J.

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Mrs. O. J.

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BRITISH.						
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	I.H.P.	Commander	Reported at
Alicia	Despatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes	Hongkong
Astrea	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle	Shanghai
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—	Hongkong
Bramble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington	Kiukiang
B. Ironart	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. J. M. Barker	Hankow
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes	Hankow
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond	Hongkong
Cherub	Water tank and tug	390	—	340	Master W. Smith	Hongkong
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Vane	Canton
Fame	Torpedo-boat destroyer	340	6	5,700	Lt. Com. H. S. Monroe	Hongkong
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. G. P. Corbett M.V.O.	Shanghai
Handy	Torpedo-boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt. Com. R. B. Rossmore	West River
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,000	Lt. Comdr. Maxwell	Hongkong
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt	Chingwantao
Kinsha	River gunboat	616	—	1,200	Lt. Com. H. Marryatt	Hankow
Morlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. C. Pasco	Hongkong
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,000	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Cayley	Hongkong
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power, M.V.O.	Hongkong
Moorehead	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt. Comdr. G. P. Leith	West River
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,390	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.	Hongkong
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt. Comdr. M. Murray	Yangtze
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lambie	Hongkong
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. F. H. Mitchell	Yangtze
Prometheus	3rd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh	Hongkong
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt. Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon	Hongkong
Robin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Comdr. J. S. Tyndall	West River
Rosario	Depotship for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt. Comdr. N. E. Archdale	Hongkong
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Com. E. J. J. Touthby	Hongkong
Snipe	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt. Com. Maurice Leslie	Yangtze
Taku	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt. Comdr. Brickenden	Hongkong
Tamar	Receiving ship	1,650	6	—	Comdr. Eyres	Hongkong
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford	Chungking
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt. Com. M. Baillie Hamilton	Hankow
Uk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt. Comdr. B. W. Bluet	Shanghai
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	300	6	6,300	Lt. Com. H. D. Adair-Hall	Swatow
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	626	—	450	Lt. Com. R. L. Hancock	Hongkong
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt. Com. E. T. Chambers	Shanghai
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	360	5	5,900	Lt. Com. G. H. Harford	Hongkong
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding	Kiukiang
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Com. M. B. Blackwood	Yangtze
Woodlark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt. Comdr. G. F. Mjlock	Hankow
* Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.C.B., C.V.O., G.M.G.						
Submarines:—						
No. 36	Lt. Comdr. Godfrey Herbert					
No. 37	Lt. Comdr. A. A. L. Fenner					
No. 38	Lt. Comdr. J. R. A. Coddington					
T.B. 035	Lt. Comdr. Woodward	West River.				
T.B. 036	Lt. Comdr. Davies	West River.				
T.B. 037	Lt. Comdr. Nicol	West River.				
T.B. 038	Lt. Comdr. Seymour	West River.				
AMERICAN.						
A-2	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. McC. Murray	Olongapo
A-4	"	—	—	—	Lt. E. D. McWhorter	"
A-6	"	—	—	—	Ensign J. C. Van de Carr	"
A-7	"	—	—	—	Ensign G. M. Yates	"
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	10	7,500	Commander M. L. Bristol	"
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lt. C. S. Graves	Yangtze River
Barry	Torpedo-boat des.	420	7	8,000	Lt. R. Hill	"
Callao	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt. S. W. Calk	Canton
Chauncey	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. F. J. Fletcher	Yangtze River
Cincinnati	Protected cruiser	3,183	11	10,000	Com. S. S. Robinson	Shanghai
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign J. L. Oswald	Olongapo
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Lt. B. H. Green	Yangtze River
Elcano	Gunboat	620	4	600	Lt. Com. V. S. Houston	"
Helena	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,988	Com. R. H. Jackson	"
Mohican	Tender-submarine	1,900	6	1,100	Chief Gun. J. Mitchell	Olongapo
Monadnock	Monitor	3,909	6	3,900	Lt. E. P. Svarz	"
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,244	Com. H. A. Wiley	Swatow
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	250	Lt. C. A. Woodruff	So. P. Water
Piscataqua	Gunboat	—	—	—	—	—
Pompey	Sea going tug	854	2	1,600	Lt. S. W. Wallace	Hongkong
Quinos	Repair ship	3,085	—	—	Lt. R. V. Lowe	Shanghai
Rainbow	Gunboat	350	2	208	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Yangtze River
Samar	Cruiser	4,360	14	1,800	Lt. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cruising
Saratoga	Armored cruiser	8,115	14	17,401	Lt. E. D. Washburn, Jr.	Ichang
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	8	206	Commander H. A. Bishop	Wuchang
Wilmington	Gunboat	1,302	8	1,894	Ensign H. A. McClure	Yangtze Riv
Wompatuck	Tug	462	—	650	Chief Batsn. P. E. Radcliffe	Hongkong
* Flagship of Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander China Squadron.						
* Flagship of Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdoch, Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet.						
VESSELS TEMPORARILY ON ASIATIC STATION.						
Buffalo	Transport	6,000	6	3,000	Comdr. C. M. Stone	Swatow
Colorado	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
California	Armored cruiser	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. W. A. Gill	Olongapo
West Virginia	—	13,680	18	23,000	Capt. A. S. Halstead	Olongapo
* Flagship of Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southland						
GERMAN.						
Emden	Cruiser	3,000	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Tientsin
Gneissennu	Armoured cruiser	11,000	30	26,000	Captain v. Ussler	Tientsin
Ilse	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohlar	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varselow	Tientsin
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behncke	Tientsin
Luohs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Bendemann	Tientsin
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tientsin
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	36	26,000	Capt. Rosing	Shanghai
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,500	Capt. L. Berronberg	Tientsin
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Claassen	Tientsin
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Luppe	Tientsin
Tientsin	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lieut. Frlr Fireke	Canton
Vaterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai
FRENCH.						
Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Kleber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,000	—	Saigon
Decidee	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lt. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lt. d'Estienne	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lt. Biscail	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lt. Puech	Tongku
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Combet	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Marrs	Saigon
Perle	Submarine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Protee	Submarine	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lt. Morris	Saigon
Fronde	Destroyer	350	7	303	Lt. Merriot	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Takou	Destroyer	250	0	—	—	Saigon Reserve
Pistolet	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenot	Hongny
Mousquet	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Keranlron	Saigon
Vauban	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Hongny
Veteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lt. Bihel	Cap. St. Jacques
Mancha	Surveying-ship	1,025	10	9,000	Com. Ragot de Touche	Saigon
* Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.						
* Flagship of Commodore Boucard, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.						
PORTUGUESE.						
Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Gunboat	709	—	—	Captain J. Milheiro	Macao

SPORT.

AUSTRALIAN WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Sydney "Evening News" gives an exhaustive account of the contest between Clabby, the American boxer, and Hughie Mehegan, for the welter-weight championship of Australia. We have only space for the cream of our contemporary's report.

The contest attracted a big crowd, which was estimated at over 6,000. Clabby was favourite at 6 to 1 on, but only in the last round did he have it all over his opponent, and it was his showing in the last three minutes that secured him the verdict.

From the beginning Mehegan adopted his well-known smother, and it had Clabby worried. In the second round Mehegan was down partly through slipping, rising almost immediately, to pursue his smothering tactics, laying only the top of his head for Clabby to have a go at.

Amusing Situations.

Clabby tried all he knew to get through the smother, and at times there were some amusing situations. Mehegan would peep above his arm to see where the American was, and then an exchange of blows would follow. It was really a battle of tactics, and when Clabby found he could not break through the smother, though he tried several methods, he crouched also, the men being repeatedly with their heads together. Neither obeyed the instructions of Mr. "Snowy" Baker, the referee, to get back, though Clabby was the greatest offender, and was hooted for hitting Mehegan after told to break. The referee had a busy time pulling the men away. Once he cautioned them that he would stop the contest if they did not once stop back when told, but he might just as well have poured water on a duck's back for all the effect his warning had.

Round after round went by, and the position became more serious for Clabby. Mehegan was doing better than was expected by the American's admirers, and one onlooker thus summed up the situation: "There were three wrinkles on Thompson's face—he was in Clabby's corner—a few moments ago, there are four." In the fifteenth Clabby slipped and went down, and he was assisted up by Mehegan, who just previously had a narrow escape. He had left himself open, but Clabby was too slow with an upper-cut.

More Hooting.

Mehegan was down in the 17th round, partly because of a straight left, but was up in an instant. There was some more hooting, because of the manner in which Clabby was using his head in forcing that of his rival's back. Mehegan was popular, and when the 18th bout ended cheers were given for him in all parts of the enclosure. He had put up a splendid battle as odds, Clabby being taller and having the longer reach, in addition to being a more heavier. There was little between the men on points, and a draw would have been a good decision at that stage.

Clabby, who was stronger, became aggressive the moment the last round began, and he gave Mehegan a warm time. Then the letter was also got off his guard. He turned to complain to the referee and Clabby landed a hard right to the jaw. It rattled Mehegan, who was afterwards in serious trouble, though with wonderful pluck he made an attempt to fight his man. It looked as if he would be knocked out, and there was a sigh of relief when the gong went, with Hughie still on his feet.

The referee pointed to Clabby as the winner—the correct decision—but it created a good deal of hooting.

"What," said the magistrate, "you expect me to send your husband to prison when you acknowledge that you threw five flatirons at him, and he only throw one at you?"

"Yes that's all right, your worship," said the irate woman, "but then the one he threw hit me."

New York intends to provide its railway stations with bells where travellers may say goodbye to their friends, the object being to "centralise kissing."

LOAN OF 5,000,000 MARKS.

Chinese Borrow of Shanghai Firm.

By the terms of an agreement which has just been concluded, Messrs. H. Diederichsen, representing German interests, will loan 5 million marks to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, the loan being secured by the Central government of China and the money to be used in payment of local government debts.

Negotiations for the loan have been going on for some time, says the "China Press" of April 28 and have just been concluded. The loan is to be paid to the Chamber of Commerce in gold and it was stated at the offices of Messrs. Diederichsen yesterday that the money was ready in Germany and would be paid over at once. The loan is for six months at 7 per cent. per annum, payable at 37 per cent. of the firm taking a commitment of 3 per cent.

Not a Specially Good Investment.

It was explained at Messrs. Diederichsen's offices yesterday that the loan for such a short length of time was not looked on as an especially good investment, but that the firm was ready to make it for the relief of local conditions and because of the large business interests it had with the Chinese. It will not, it is said, interfere with the loan negotiations now in progress in Peking as the loan here is made to the local Chamber of Commerce although it is for government purposes.

No official explanation has been made of the purposes of the loan, but it is understood that a large part of it will be used for the payment of debts owing to prominent Chinese business men who advanced money to the republican government early last fall. These business men have been seriously embarrassed by the failure of the government to repay them and the present loan will be used for that purpose, thereby enabling them to meet their obligations and preventing possible business failures. Other parts of the loan will be used for the payment of troops here and in Nanking.

FLIRTING WITH THE JURY.

Curious Slander Case in Chicago.

"Five hundred pounds damages for the plaintiff" is the verdict returned by a Chicago jury which has spent a fortnight listening to the evidence in a suit brought by Miss Esther Morcy, a young lady described as being of surpassing beauty, who sued Miss Marion Talbot, the dean of the Chicago University for Women, for £20,000 for slander. Miss Morcy is known as "the Hat Girl," because of a £50 hat which is alleged to have caused her expulsion from the university. The dean objected to her betrothal to a married man awaiting divorce and declared that it was improper for her to accept a hat from him. Miss Morcy complained of the remarks addressed to her by the dean when she was expelled, and contended that the actual reason of the faculty's disapproval of her arose from her persistency in demanding an investigation into the disappearance of a valuable cigarette from the £50 hat, which she asserted was a gift of her uncle.

"Ogling and Making Eyes." Just as the jury were retiring the counsel for the defence, who had drastically denounced Miss Morcy's conduct, shouted to them their warning not to allow their verdict to be influenced by the plaintiff's beauty. "Miss Morcy," he exclaimed, "has flirted with you; she has ogled and made eyes at you ever since the trial started, and you know it."

Apparently the jury neglected to take his warning seriously, for after deliberating for several hours they sent a message to the judge asking if the court would supply them with cards and allow them to smoke. The judge retorted by ordering them, next afternoon they returned a verdict for the plaintiff, who cried, "my character is vindicated." "China Press."

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post system to the following places in China is for the present suspended:—Hupai, Hunan and Tengyueh.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London: Shanghai April 28th. April 1st. April 26th.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Mongolia, 8th inst. English, Devon, 8th inst. German, Goeben, 16th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Suifu, Amoy, Fuzhou and Foochow:—Per Haiyang, 7th May, 10 a.m.

Shanghai: Northern China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C. and United States via the Moji—Per Sadamaru, 7th May, 10 a.m.

Straits and Japan via Calcutta—Per Hopsang, 7th May, 10 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marcellus (Letter-posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents).—Per Ville de la Ciotat, 7th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, Hainan, United States, Canada and South America via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Chiyo-maru, 7th May, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 7th May, 1.15 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Togo, 7th May, 3 p.m.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Hitachi-maru, 7th May, 5 p.m.

Fort Bayard and Hainan—Per Si-kiang, 8th May, 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 8th May, 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per Nikko-maru, 8th May, 11 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Fuzuki, 8th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou and Foochow—Per Kaijo-maru, 8th May, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per G. Aponar, 8th May, noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th May, 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Dilwara, 8th May, 3 p.m.

Chofoo and Nanchang—Per Kwang-fo, 8th May, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Moji—Per Syria, 8th May, 5 p.m.

Hainan and Pakhoi—Per Sigan, 9th May, 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Devanha, 9th May, 11 a.m.

Wailaiwei and Tientsin—Per Chip-9th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chin-hua, 9th May, 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou and Foochow—Per Hainan, 10th May, 10 a.m.

Straits and Burma—Per Fata-la, 10th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Yawata-maru, 10th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Zafiro, 10th May, 3 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail) The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 10th May, at 5 p.m.—Per Oriental, 11th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loongang, 11th May, 3 p.m.

Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Guthrie, 11th May, 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 11th May, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Hainan, 11th May, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, United States, South America, and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of Japan, 11th May, 5 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The a.s. Polcevera left Singapore for this port on 3rd inst., and may be expected on or about the 9th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s a.s. Devanha left Singapore for this port on the 4th inst., at 9 a.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due on the 8th inst., about 4 p.m.

The T. G. M. a.s. Goeben, carrying the German Mails, left Colombo yesterday, a.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 10th inst., a.m.

The J. G. M. a.s. Prinz Sigismund left Sydney on Saturday, at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 27th inst.

The J. G. M. a.s. Bulow wh left here on Thursday, at 6 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 6 p.m.

The a.s. Arratoon Aponar from Calcutta left Singapore on the 3rd inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 9th inst.

The a.s. Zafiro left Manila on Saturday, the 4th inst., and is due here on or about Tuesday, 7th inst., at daylight.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s a.s. Montague left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong via usual ports of call on Thursday, the 2nd inst., a.m.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s a.s. Mongolia from San Francisco is due to arrive at this port on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at noon, and will be dispatched from this port on the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., for San Francisco, via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shinjia, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The O. S. K. a.s. Seattle Maru, from Tacoma, will leave Manila for this port on the 8th inst., and will arrive here on 12th inst., (two days later than scheduled).

ARRIVED.

Dilwara, Br. a.s., 4,469, W. J. Bishop, 4th May—Singapore 23rd April, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Haidia, Nor. a.s., 1,065, O. Solberg, 4th May—Bangkok via Swatow 3rd May, Gen.—O. S. S. N. Co.

Kwangtuh, Chi. a.s., 1,636, Stewart, 4th May—Shanghai 1st May, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.

Tatsumi Maru, Jap. a.s., 2,451, S. Kawashima, 4th May—Manila 29th April, Motoshi, N. Y. K.

Glensack, Br. a.s., 2,275, Williams, London 16th Mar., Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Haiyang, Br. a.s., 1,362, J. W. Evans, 5th May—Fuzhou via Amoy and Swatow 3rd May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Sachsen, Ger. a.s., 8,450, A. Wagner, 5th May—Shanghai 2nd May, Gen.—H. A. L.

Si Kiang, Fr. a.s., 616, B. de Cotelano, 5th May—Hainan and Kwongchowwan 4th May, Gen.—M. M.

Fatika, Br. a.s., 2,637, W. E. Whittingham, 5th May—Bangkok 23rd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Johanne, Ger. a.s., 952, H. Inland, 5th May—Hainan and Hainan 4th May, Gen.—J. & Co.

Proft, Nor. a.s., 950, Olsen, 5th May—Saigon 1st May, Rice—A. T. & Co.

O. J. D. Ahlers, Ger. a.s., R. Gronau, 5th May—Shanghai 1st May, Gen.—H. A. L.

Hupel, Br. a.s., 1,208, A. Tucker, 5th May—Canton 4th May, Gen.—B. & S.

Chin-hua, Br. a.s., 1,359, Benson, 5th May—Shanghai 2nd May, Gen.—B. & S.

Ulr, Nor. a.s., 883, J. Pedersen, 5th May—Manila 2nd May, Ballast—A. T. & Co.

Singao, Br. a.s., 1,047, Jamieson, 5th May—Hongay 2nd Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Ernest Simons, Fr. a.s., 2,890, R. Girard, 6th May—Marcelles 7th April and Saigon 3rd May, Mail and Gen.—M. M.

Hitachi Maru, Jap. a.s., 4,163, T. Yamawaki, 6th May—Shanghai 3rd May, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Hangsang, Br. a.s., 1,358, S. Wilde, 6th May—Shanghai via Swatow 5th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Bayera, Ger. a.s., 5,084, H. Brechmer, 6th May—Singapore 30th April, Gen.—H. A. L.

Nikko Maru, Jap. a.s., 3,489, Yagi, 6th May—Manila 4th May, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Ville de la Ciotat, Fr. a.s., 3,558, Charbonnel, 6th May—Yokohama 27th April, Mail and Gen.—M. M.

Glentloch, Br. a.s., 1,484, V. Van Egdom, 6th May—Singapore 30th April, Gen.—Joo Tak Sang.

Chap Shing, Br. a.s., 1,199, Mooney, 6th May—Manila 4th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Bayern, for Yokohama. Kwangtuh, for Canton. Hangsang, for Canton. Sachsen, for Hamburg. Chiyang, for Canton. Hitachi-maru, for London. Glensack, for Yokohama. O. J. D. Ahlers, for Yokohama. Seneca, for Hankow. Simons, for Singapore. Totomi, for Calcutta. Ernest Simons, for Yokohama. Glentloch, for Swatow. Chin-hua, for Canton.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. a.s., 13,426, W. W. Groves, 24th April—San Francisco 27th Mar., Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Chow Tai, Ger. a.s., 1,115, W. Reher, 4th May—Bangkok and Swatow 3rd May, Rice—B. & S.

Chun Sang, Br. a.s., 1,418, C. P. Matlock, 1st May—Pulu Lant 26th April, Coal—O. S. K.

Derawongse, Ger. a.s., 1,087, E. Gathemann, 1st May—Saigon 27th April, Rice—B. & S.

Empress of Japan, Br. a.s., 3,039, S. Robinson, a.s.s., 25th April—Vancouver 6th and Shanghai 24th April, Mail and Gen.—O. P. R. Co.

Gregory Aponar, Br. a.s., 2,961, J. B. Drake, 4th May—Manila 29th April, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Guthrie, Br. a.s., 2,393, F. O. Gambrell, 1st May—Sydney via Manila 28th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Hopsang, Br. a.s., 1,359, J. M. Hay, 1st May—Calcutta 14th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kaijo Maru, Jap. a.s., 1,293, Y. Yamamoto, 4th May—Fuzhou 1st and Swatow 3rd May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Laertes, Fr. a.s., 1,340, Chas. E. Page, 4th May—Saigon 28th April, Rice—Wo Fat Sing.

Loongmoon, Ger. a.s., 1,245, Von Hilgum, 26th April—Macao 18th April, Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Lyceum, Ger. a.s., 1,296, Helfert, 30th April—Saigon 27th April, Rice—H. A. L.

Newchwang, Br. a.s., 553, J. Cogan, 3rd May—Canton 2nd May, Ballast—B. & S.

Nile, Br. a.s., 3,195, Eccleston, 30th April—San Francisco 3rd April, Gen.—P. W. Co.

Patchamari, Br. a.s., 1,373, C. Gosenrich, 26th April—Bangkok 17th April, Rice—B. & S.

Sado Maru, Jap. a.s., 3,860, K. Asakawa, 28th April—Fuzhou 17th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tenn, Br. a.s., 1,348, A. W. Osterlidge, 3rd May—Manila 30th April, Gen.—B. & S.

Volunt, Br. a.s., 2,995, Wilton, 14th April—Tientsin 7th April. Bulk oil—A. P. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Bayern, for Yokohama. Kwangtuh, for Canton. Hangsang, for Canton. Sachsen, for Hamburg. Chiyang, for Canton. Hitachi-maru, for London. Glensack, for Yokohama. O. J. D. Ahlers, for Yokohama. Seneca, for Hankow. Simons, for Singapore. Totomi, for Calcutta. Ernest Simons, for Yokohama. Glentloch, for Swatow. Chin-hua, for Canton.

DEPARTED.

Haimun, for Swatow. Daigimaru, for Tamsui. Linan, for Shanghai. Hongkong, for Hainan. Chiyang, for Shanghai. Bohemia, for Shanghai. Perseus, for Yokohama.

May 6. Minnetota, for Seattle. Kwangtuh, for Canton. Ernest Simons, for Kolo. Indramayo, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per a.s. Ville de la Ciotat, arrived 6th May, from Yokohama, &c.:—

Assunt, Cent. H. F. Aumont, Paynter. Blandie, Mrs. Pinewall. Bobuewiler, Von. Kinkums. David, G. A. Ruch, H. Fawcett, H. Sakamoto. Kajana, Sakamoto. Kishitani, Sakamoto. Kadogawa, Sakamoto. Lavelle, G. Sato. Lopolo, Mrs. Takahashi. Mamak, Tokokawa. Nishitani, Tanayama. Ogawa, Tanayama. Orme, Miss.

Per a.s. Ernest Simons, arrived 6th May, from Colombo, &c.:—

Ait, H. Lighterom. Bassard, Messmer, Mrs. Boulanger, Rev. P. Massi, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Las, M. Mrs. de Obispo, Mong Long, Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. Ngo Eay, Chan Can, Ngo Chay-bap. Dunker, B. Ngeuat. Ebadani, L. G. Ng-tu-chung. Ho Bink-quong, Oatsoth. Ho Hong-chien, Posing, M. Ho Chong, Quan Deong. Heng, Mrs. Reguillet. Heng, Mrs. Sam Hong. Katakoff, Smith, Fisher. Lok Kib, M. Yohanna, W. Lee Tai, W. Wong Choo-ken. Loong Han, Wong Choo-ken.

Rail Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARK
SHANGHAI	SYRIA	D'light, 9th May.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 9th May.	Freight and Passage
LONDON, via UTAH PORTS OF CALL	ORIENTAL	Noon, 11th May.	
LONDON & ANTWERP, via WERPE, ST. PETERSBURG, OMSK, PORT SAID AND MANDELLA	PALAWAN	About 10th May.	Freight and Passage

For further particulars, apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1912.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERIA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	PRINZ LUDWIG 18,800	WEDNESDAY, 15th May, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	GOEBEN 17,800	THURSDAY, 16th May.
MANILA, YAP, MARON, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	COBLENZ 6,760	SATURDAY, 18th May, at 5 p.m.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PRINZ SIGISMUND 6,000	TUESDAY, 28th May.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BORNEO 6,760	Middle of May.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1912.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.

HAIYANG ... J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 7th May, at 11 a.m.

HAICHING ... W. C. Farnsworth ... FRIDAY, 10th May, at 11 a.m.

HAITAN ... J. S. Bosch ... TUESDAY, 14th May, at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days.)

HAIMUN ... A. H. Stewart ... WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from, the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to Douglas, Lapraik & Co., General Managers.